The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5066.——VOL. XXXIV. TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1853. PRICE, THREEPENCE.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
Loading at the Flour Company's Wharf; sails on Tuesday at 3 P.M.

THE screw steamship FETTERCAIRN, 300 tons, Robert Mailler, commander.

First cabin £10 10
Second ditto 7 0
Steerage 5 0

For freight or passage apply on board to Captain MAILLER; or to BUYERS AND LEARMONTH, Harrington-street. 5547

FOR MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

THE splendid screw steamer OSMANLI, 650 tons, G. H. Corbett, commander, will leave for the above ports on Thursday next, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. For cabin or steerage passage apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Sussex-street. The Osmanli can receive a limited quantity of light freight for Adelaide, and has good accommodation for horses. No bonded goods will be taken or cargo received after 4 p.m. on Wednesday. 6169

STEAM TO NELSON, WELLINGTON, AND PORT COOPER.
Loading at Towns' Wharf.

THE A1 screw steamer ANN, Frederick F. Gibbs, commander, will be dispatched for the above-named ports on or about Thursday, the 18th instant, and offers very superior advantages to passengers and shippers. For freight or passage (beds and bedding found), apply to J. S. SPARKES, Moore's Wharf; or to SHEPPARD and ALGER, Packet Office 480, George-street. Shippers to Nelson and Wellington are requested to send down their goods without delay. 6058

STEAM TO ENGLAND.

THE well-known favourite swift steamship CLEOPATRA, 1500 tons, 300 horse power, Thomas S. Beal, Esq., commander, will be despatched for Liverpool, calling at Melbourne and Adelaide, on Wednesday, the 24th day of August. Passengers by this vessel will be franked from Liverpool to London per railway. Rates of passage, including steward's fees, exclusive of wines and liquors—chief saloon and cabins, 100 guineas; second class cabins, 60 guineas. Beds, bedding, linen, &c., provided by the ship. For passage, or freight of specie, apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER. 5312

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA SINGAPORE
(Under Contract with H.M. Government for Conveyance of Mails.)

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's screw steamship SHANGHAI, Captain Parfitt, expected to arrive here about the 13th September, with the English mails for July, will leave this port for Singapore, touching at Port Phillip, Adelaide, King George's Sound, and Batavia in conjunction with the Company's Steamers from Singapore to England via Egypt, on or about the 20th September, of which timely notice will be given. Rates of passage money, and freight of treasure only, to ports in Australia, Java, China, or England, with explanation on all subjects connected with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, furnished on application to J. S. SPARKES, Superintendent. Moore's Wharf, August 1.

Under present arrangements, a steamship of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company may be expected from Singapore about the 13th of every alternate month, to return on the 20th of the same month. 4237

Notice to Shippers
TO WOLLONGONG.

THE packet schooner ELIZABETH COPEN will discharge at Shoobert's Mount Keira Coal Wharf, Erskine-street, south side, This Day, and leave for Wollongong To-morrow, at 4 P.M. 6176

FIRST VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.
Positively to sail on Wednesday evening.

THE first-class barque BELLA VISTA, John Murphy, commander, is fast filling up, and will sail as above. For freight or passage apply to W. U. HARRIS, Kellick's Wharf. 6037

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.
To sail on Wednesday evening.

THE well-known schooner HARP, Harris, master, is fast filling up, and will sail as above. For freight or passage apply to W. U. HARRIS, Kellick's Wharf. 6038

FOR CLARENCE RIVER,
Hourly expected.

UNRIVALLED clipper schooner TOM TOUGH, Beneaud, master, has magnificent accommodations for passengers, with separate ladies' cabin. Goods received and stored free of any charge. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 6216

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

IN consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the sailing of the new brigantine SABLE CHIEF is postponed till Tuesday next, the 16th. For freight or passage (which must be paid previous to shipment) apply at the Phœnix Wharf.
Phœnix Wharf, Au u t 12. 6053

FOR MORETON BAY.
With quick despatch.

THE A1 clipper schooner SOUVENIR, Captain John Brown, has nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, and will be quickly despatched. She has very superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 6208

FOR WIDE BAY.
A regular trader.

THE A1 brigantine ALBION, 130 tons, Prout, master, sails Thursday next. She has very superior accommodations for passengers. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street).

Wanted, a Cook and Steward. Apply on board. 6209

FOR MELBOURNE
Going right up without lightering a package.

THE well-known favourite barque EMMA, 191 tons, Kelly, commander, will be quickly despatched. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 6211

HENRY, FOR MELBOURNE.
Going to the Wharf.
Clears at the Customs This Day.

HAS still room for a few tons of light freight, if sent down at once, and one or two cabin passengers, for which early application is necessary to Captain Johnstone, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street. 6057

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
Going to the Wharf.

THE fine clipper first-class brig ELLEN AND ELIZABETH, 156 tons register, Captain Guiliam, now fast filling up, clears at the Customs This Day. For light freight or passengers apply on board, at Macnamara's (Old Queen's) Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street. 4429

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
Every package will be landed on the Wharf, in Melbourne without lightering.

THE splendid clipper packet brig, SPORTING LASS, 183 tons register, Thomas Box, commander, now fast loading, will sail on Thursday. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, bedding, wines, beer, spirits, &c., found, free of extra charge—apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to SHEPPARD and ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street 463

SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS PER JENNY LIND, FOR MELBOURNE.

THE JENNY LIND, Trouton, commander, will positively sail on Thursday. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock, Thursday. Has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers; also light freight for Wharf, Melbourne. Apply to the commander; or HENRY FISHER, 480, George-street, agent Southern Cross Liners. 6227

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.
A regular Trader.
N.B.—Without Lightering.

THE splendid barque ASA PACKER, Elliott, master, now receiving cargo; will be quickly despatched. Her accommodations for passengers are unequalled. Passengers for Melbourne landed there by steamboat, free of any extra charge. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 6212

SHIPPERS and Passengers to Launceston are respectfully informed that the packet brig LIZZIE WEBBER, M'Kinlay, commander, is nearly full, and will positively sail Wednesday morning next. Has room for four more cabin passengers, and five steerage passengers, if immediate application is made. Apply to the commander, on board; or to HENRY FISHER, 480, George-street, Southern Cross Liners Melbourne, Launceston, and Adelaide Packet Office. 5906

FOR ADELAIDE.

THE fast sailing A1 ship LIMA, James M'Gregor, commander, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to M. E. MURNIN, Harrington-street. 4109

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.

THE fine A1 clipper schooner MARMORA, Henry Kelly, master, will return immediately to Auckland. For freight or passage apply on board, at Miller's Wharf, Bathurst-street; or to THORNTON AND CHURCH, Macquarie-place. 5705

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE packet brig MOA, 282 tons, Captain Bowden, will positively sail on Saturday, the 20th instant. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM WRIGHT, Lower Fort-street. 5424

FOR NELSON, WELLINGTON, AND PORT COOPER.
Loading at the Flour Company's Wharf.

THE fine powerful brigantine DESPATCH, 147 tons register, Captain Rogers, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail on an early day. For freight or passage apply on board; or to BUYERS AND LEARMONTH Harrington-street. 4729

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
First Vessel to sail within ten days.

THE splendid clipper American ship SARAH MOERS, 300 tons, Captain Woodbury. This vessel is now at Milne's, near the Flour Wharf, where intending passengers may inspect her and secure their berths. She will sail as above, and will carry a limited number of passengers. For freight or passage apply to Captain Woodbury, on board; or, to THORNTON AND CHURCH, Macquarie-place and Custom House. 4586

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE fine ship "Investigator," 569 tons register, (belonging to Messrs. Green,) J. Smith, commander, will sail for the above port in a few days. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to LYALL, SCOTT, and CO. 4922

For Passengers only.
FOR NEW BEDFORD.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque BERKSHIRE, 587 tons register, F. T. Trillian, commander, Has good accommodation for cabin passengers, and will sail in ten days. Apply to GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, AND CO., Exchange-buildings. 6188

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 clipper barque HELEN BAIRD, 600 tons burthen, W. M. Wilson, commander. This vessel has all her dead weight and nearly all her wool engaged, and will be quickly despatched. Has two cabins disengaged; offers a very desirable conveyance for steerage and intermediate passengers, having very lofty 'tween decks. As only a limited number will be taken, to secure berths early application is necessary to GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, AND CO., Exchange-buildings. 6189

FOR LONDON.
To sail on the 15th October, full or not full.

THE fine fast-sailing frigate-built ship PLANTAGANET, A1, 687 tons, Robert Pollock, commander. This vessel has a full poop, with every accommodation for the convenience and comfort of passengers, and carries a surgeon. Intermediate and steerage passengers will find this a most eligible opportunity, having been fitted in London with enclosed cabins. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, at the Circular Quay, to YOUNG and CO., or J. B. METCALFE. Aug. 12th. 5853

FOR GEELONG.
A full ship.

THE fine first-class brig RAVEN, 300 tons burthen, Moffatt, master, is a full ship, and will be despatched for the above port the first fair wind. For passage only, having superb accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply (for passage only) on board, or to the undersigned. JAMES COOK.

Passengers for Melbourne will be landed at the Queen's Wharf free of expense.
Circular Quay, August 16. 6255

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A1 barque MANDARIN, Symons, master, 344 tons per register, and ready for sea in twenty-four hours. For particulars apply to CRAWLEY AND SMITH. 5884

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE splendid ship PAULINE, T. Reichart, commander, 600 tons, now ready for sea. Apply to the captain, or to A. DREUTLER, KIRCHNER AND CO., Agents. 6222

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine British built 12 years A1 barque FRANCES WALKER, J. D. Hay, commander, ready to proceed on any voyage. Apply to R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street. 6168

SHIP PRINCESS SOPHIA, from London.—Captain Matzen will not be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by his crew. Sydney, 15th August. 6179

CHARTERS TO SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

WANTED, Vessels to load guano at the Chincha Islands, Peru, for Valencia, in Spain, and also for ports in the United States of America. For particulars apply to MACKINTOSH AND HIRST, Queen's-place. 4205

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WANTED to Purchase, by the above Company, a Schooner of about 100 tons, drawing not more than 8 feet when loaded. FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager. Office, Sussex-street. 6115

WANTED, for the conveyance of a small party, lighthouse, and stores to Gabo Island, a vessel of about 70 or 80 tons, to leave Sydney about the 22nd of August. For further particulars apply at the Port Master's Office. Port Office. August 8. 6257

STEAM SHIP FOR SALE.

THE new, fast sailing, clipper-built screw steamship SIR JOHN HARVEY, 630 tons register, two engines, 500 horse power. Her dimensions are:—

Length........ .... 170½ feet.
Breadth 27 8-
Depth 18¾

MACHINERY.
Condensing engines
Diameter of cylinders, 44 inches
Length of stroke, 33 inches
Diameter of boilers, 8 1-6 feet
Length of ditto, 28 feet
And carries 25 pounds steam
Revolutions per minute, 40
Warrington engine bilge pumps
Propeller 4 fans, 12½ feet diameter
And one spare ditto, 3 fans, 11½ ditto

This boat was built in Medford, Mass., in 1852, expressly for a packet, of the best materials, and in the most thorough and substantial manner, coppered, copper fastened, and diagonally strapped.

Naval architects have pronounced her one of the best models afloat.

The engines were built in Boston, under the superintendence of Charles W. Copeland, civil engineer, of New York.

The ship has three cabins between decks, and a large house and large saloon on deck; is well furnished with beds, bedding, silver ware, &c. She has splendid accommodations for 68 cabin passengers and 150 second cabin, carrying upwards of 240 tons cargo, with sufficient room for coals.

For further information apply to H. E. WOODWARD, at the office of Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; or on board the ship, at Circular Wharf. 3578

STEAMER FOR SALE.

THE splendid paddle steamship LONDON, formerly belonging to the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company, expected to arrive at Melbourne early in September next, of

686 tons measurement
405 tons per register
Length, 183 feet
Breadth inside, 28½ ditto
Ditto over paddle boxes, 57½ ditto
Depth of hold, 18 ditto

Draws 14 feet of water, with 460 tons of dead measurement on board, and 10 feet with coals and stores. Her engines are beam and lever, by Napier, and of 350 horse power, but can work up to 600 or 700 horse, and she steams 12 knots per hour.

She has berths for 100 passengers, but her cabins are such that they can be indefinitely enlarged.

This most superior vessel was built of wood, by Messrs. John Wood and Co., of Port Glasgow, and was last year made a thoroughly new vessel, at an enormous cost, having at the same time received new boilers of the very best description.

For further particulars apply to H. A. SMITH and CO., or R. and P. TURNBULL, Melbourne. 4396

FOR SALE.

THE fine barque KOH-I-NOOR, (just arrived from London), 314 tons register, built at Nova Scotia in 1850, and classed at Lloyds A 1 for 4 years. This vessel is well found in sails, rigging, ground tackle and stores, and provisioned for 18 months. Further particulars and inventory can be obtained by applying to the captain on board, to EBSWORTH AND Co., or J. B. METCALFE. August 8th. 6167

SHIP PRINCESS SOPHIA, from London.—Consignees per above vessel are informed that she is now discharging at Moore's Wharf, and are requested to pass their entries for same. She will not be accountable for any goods that may be left on the wharf after the usual hours of discharge. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. Spring-street, 15th August. 6178

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER BELLA VISTA of Eleven (11) casks of Butter-marked JMD, consigned to order—are requested to remove the same without further delay. W. U. HARRIS, Agent. 6267

HULK.—Wanted to rent or purchase, a Hulk: one of large capacity will be preferred. Seaworthy vessels of a low class will also be treated for, by CRAWLEY AND SMITH. 4607

A GOOD Ship's Gig, nearly new, with sail, oars, &c., complete; also, a Waterman's boat, with paddles, sail, &c. Apply by letter to F. A. READ, *Herald* Office. 6175

LONG BOAT for Sale. Apply at the offices of the Sydney and Melbourne Steam Packet Company, Patent Slip, Sussex-street. 6292

NOTICE to Importers of Bonded Goods, Passengers, and Importers generally.—The undersigned, having room at his stores, known as UNWIN'S WAREHOUSES, for 2000 tons goods, either free or bonded, offers to store a cargo, or any spirits under bond. Also, room for a cargo of tea or sugar. Passengers' luggage taken in at moderate rates. Apply to the storekeeper, always on the premises, Mr. James Davison; or to HENRY FISHER, Lessee, 480, George-street. Unwin's Stores, August 8. 5142

WALKER'S WHARF.—The undersigned, having just completed a roadway to these extensive waterside premises, are now prepared to receive Ships alongside, or to make arrangements for the Storage of Goods. WILLIAM WALKER, Jun., and CO., Wharf.

COMMODIOUS STORAGE, near the Circular Wharf. Apply to JAMES DEAN, at Messrs. Hussey, Bond, and Hale's, 23, Macquarie-place. 438

NOTICE.—The undersigned has admitted Messrs. Frederick Ford, Thomas James Thompson, and Samuel Symonds, as partners in the business carried on in George-street, Sydney, from 1st July, 1853. The firm will be continued as heretofore under the name and style of DAVID JONES AND CO. After a period of eighteen years, engaged in an extensive and arduous business, which has enabled the undersigned to retire from its *active* management, he deems it his duty and pleasure to thank the colonists for the unparalleled preference he has experienced, and solicits the same support for the gentlemen on whom, in future, will more immediately devolve the management of the business, assuring them of his belief that their superintendence will be characterised by the same attention and fidelity which has hitherto distinguished the transactions of the House. DAVID JONES. George-street. July 1, 1853. 6220

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next Annual General MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Kent-street North, Sydney, on Wednesday, the 24th day of August instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the past half-year, to consider of a Dividend, to elect Directors in the stead of those who retire by rotation or otherwise, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward, in conformity with rule.

By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
Company's Office, Sydney,
6th August, 1853. 5627

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THE Debating and Mutual Instruction Class will meet in the Theatre of the Institution To-morrow Evening (Wednesday), at half-past 7 o'clock, for the admission of new members, and for the arrangement of further proceedings of the class. Members of the Institution are requested to attend.
6293 S. W. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

SYDNEY PARCELS DELIVERY.

TO the Gentry, Merchants, Traders, and Public in general of Sydney.—The want of a sure and ready means of transmitting parcels from one part of the city to another being generally felt, more especially by storekeepers, and others having much business in the suburbs, it has been determined, in imitation of the London Parcels Delivery Company, to set up light carts for the purpose of delivering parcels in any part of the city except Pyrmont.

The carts will start for dispatch of business on Monday, the 22nd of August.

Circulars containing every information may be obtained on application to
HENRY FYSON,
6278 Central Office, 291, Pitt-street.

MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AMPHITHEATRE, YORK-STREET. Grand change of programme nightly. Second appearance of Mr. J. L. Smith, the celebrated equestrian. Tuesday Evening, August 16th. The entertainment will commence with an overture by the orchestra, to be succeeded by a grand Waltz Entrée, conducted by Signor and Signora Cardoza and assisted by the rest of the company, to be followed with many daring scenes in the Arena, composed of riding, somersaults, vaulting, &c. Jester to the performance, Mr. Palmer. The whole to conclude with the new and laughable Burlesque, entitled HURRY SCURRY, in which the whole of the company will appear. Time and prices as before. JOHN MALCOM. 6240

MR. SMITH'S Dancing Assembly Room will be open on Wednesday, the 17th instant, instead of this evening, on account of the room at the Lighthouse Hotel, being engaged for this night only. 6275

ON SALE, at the acknowledged cheap Stay Warehouse:
Women's white and coloured satteen stays, from 2s 6d. per pair
Ditto coutille ditto, 4s. 6d. per pair
Maids', girls', and children's stays equally low in price,
F. BRADLY,
Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 6252

ON SALE, at the Wholesale and Retail General Outfitting and Tent Warehouse:
1000 pairs tweed trousers, from 9s. 9d. per pair
5000 pairs doeskin trousers, from 14s. 9d. per pair
5000 pairs fashionable, with straps, 16s. 6d. per pair
760 fashionable doeskin coats, commencing at 19s. 6d. each
500 ditto superfine black and checked, from 29s. 6d.
Every description of material in waistcoats, and very cheap
Moleskin trousers, from 4s. 6d. per pair
Ditto double stitched, 5s. 6d. per pair
Blue serge shirts, 3s. 6d. and 3s. 11d. each
Ditto all wool and plaited sleeves, with pockets 5s. 6d.
Scotch twill shirts, 2s. 6d., and the best made 2s. 9d.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
Boys' black cloth coats, 14s. 9d.
Boys' and youths' summer cloth coats, from 9s. 9d. each
Boys' trousers, from 3s. 6d. per pair
Ditto tweed, from 5s. per pair

TENTS. TENTS. TENTS.
Bradly's Tents *versus* Stormy Weather.
The above admirably constructed habitations need no remark, as the general reputation which they have gained is a sufficient guarantee for their durability and protection from the night dews and heavy rains.
A tent for £1 1s., ropes complete
Nine feet tents, £1 10s, ditto
Twelve feet ditto, double warp calico, £2 2s., ropes complete
And every other size made to order on the shortest notice.
F. BRADLY,
Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 6254

ON SALE, at the General Drapery Warehouse—
Blankets, from 10s. 6d. per pair
Red and grey blankets
White counterpanes, from 4s. 6d. each
Coloured ditto, 3s. 3d. each
Grey sheeting, from 8¼d. per yard
White ditto, from 1s. ditto.
F. BRADLY,
Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 6251

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned—
Blankets, white and coloured
Woollen and diaper rugs
Flannels, Welsh and Lancashire
Coburghs and orleans, black and coloured
Prints
Moleskins and cords
Doeskins and tweeds, assorted
Serge shirts, blue and scarlet
Regatta and white ditto, boxed and dressed
Scotch twilled ditto
Guernseys, blue, scarlet, and striped
Slops assorted—shooting coats, tweed trousers Chesterfield's, boys clothing, waterproof clothing, &c.
Boots and shoes, men's, women's, and children's
Goloshes, ditto, ditto, ditto
Hats, black, silk, felt, and Panama
Cutlery
Plated ware, best Sheffield
Dray-harness
Whips
Hogskin saddles and bridles
English blacking and ink
Tents and tarpaulins
Woolpacks, 9½ and 10 lbs.
3-Bushel bags
Teas, hyson-kin, congou, and souchong, of the best brands
Sugars, Pampanga, taal, and refined
Oilmen's stores, assorted
Tobacco and cigars
Raisins, in casks and boxes
Dates, candied
Salt, rock and Liverpool
Brandy, Martell's, Hennessy's, and Vineyard Company's
Rum, 10 to 35 O.P.
Geneva and old tom
Whiskey
Port and sherry wines
Ale and porter, in hogsheads and cases
BEAMES AND KEELE,
5676 Hunter-street.

ON SALE, at the Cheap Drapery Establishment—
White and grey calicoes, from 3d. per yard
Welsh flannels, from 10½d.
Cotton ticks, from 6½d.
Huckaback towelling, 5¾d.
Scotch twill, from 6½d.
Brown hollands, from 6½d.
White and coloured rolled linings, 4½d. per yard
And all other rolled goods equally cheap.
F. BRADLY,
Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street.

ON SALE, at the well-known Brunswick House—
Cashmere dresses, from 11s. 10d. per dress
Delaine ditto, 3s. 6d. ditto
Coburg cloths, from 7½d. per yard
Orleans ditto, ditto, 7d. ditto
Print dresses, from 1s. 11d. per dress
Ditto ditto, fast colours, 2s. 11d. or three for 8s. 6d.
F. BRADLY,
Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 6250

THE undersigned requests purchasers to inspect the stock of general drapery, haberdashery, woollens, linens, hosiery, &c., &c., imported direct from the home markets, and now on sale at the general drapery establishment, Pitt and Market streets, Sydney, consisting of
Blankets.
Blankets, a large stock, 10-4 and 11-4, extra stout quality
Woollen doeskins
Leghorn hats, for ladies
Leghorn hats, for children
Leghorn hats, for boys

PARASOLS.
13 inch Claremont parasols
14 inch ditto ditto
13 and 14 inch blue and brown ditto
Bonnet ribbons in great variety and large stock, light and fancy, suitable for summer
Camelian lustres, for dresses
Alpaca robes, ditto
Rich cachmere, ditto
French twills
Coburg cloths
Umbrellas
Cotton velvets
Tartan plaids
Bonnets
Furs
Mantillas

STAYS.
White Coutille stays
Coloured ditto ditto
German wove ditto
Infant's bands
Satteen jean
14-4, 13-4, 12-4, 11-4, 10-4, 9-4 counterpanes
14-4, 13-4, 12-4, 11-4, 10-4 toilet quilts, or summer counterpanes
Toilet covering, 3-4 wide, by the yard
Toilet covering, 4-4 wide, ditto
100 inch white sheeting, 2½ yards wide
72 inch fine white sheeting
Stout sheeting calico
India twill
White dimity
Dimity curtain fringe
Fancy ball fringe
Plain bullion toilet fringe

WOOL POLKAS.
Lady Peel polka
Osborne polka
Lady Sutherland polka
Patrician polka
Children's polkas

HOSIERY.
Stockings
Socks
Gloves
Shirt collars
Merino shirts
Lambswool stockings
White cotton stockings
Merino socks
Aberdeen socks
Guernsey shirts
Real jersey frocks
Blue guernseys
Scotch twill shirts
Gentlemen's white shirts
Lambswool hoods
Cachmere hats
Long robes
Infants' long robes
Children's laces
Women's laces
American edging
American lace
Saxony edging
Egyptian lace
Thread edging
Book work
Oil cloth table covering
Bronze oil cloth
Rich pattern oil cloth
Woollen cloth
Damask cloths
Embossed cloth table covers
Cotton cloths
Table linen
Table damask
Diaper
Nursery diaper
Clouting diaper
Snowdrop table linen
Glass cloths
Forfar sheeting
39-inch Forfar ditto
36-inch Forfar ditto
Russia linen
Russia crash
Crinoline lining
Mull lining
Patent dress lining
Victoria lining
Corded skirts
Fancy petticoats
Jacconet lining
Brown holland
Undressed holland
Black holland
Wool handkerchiefs
Wool shawls
Printed cachmere shawls
Filled shawls
Tweed shawls
Cotton pocket handkerchiefs
Silk pocket handkerchiefs
China handkerchiefs
China crape shawls
And one of the best Stock of superior ready made Clothing.
Superfine black frock coats
Superfine black paletots
Frock coats
Beaver coats
Balmoral coats
Chesterfield sacks
Tweed shooting coats
Paletot half coats
Pilot coats
Tweed trousers
Kersey trousers
Doe trousers
Black cloth trousers
Stout mixed ditto
Oxford mixed
Black cloth vests
Satin waistcoats
Barathea waistcoats
Tweed vests
Men's under shirts
Moleskin trousers
Scotch twill shirts
White shirts
Black orleans cloth
Fine lustre alpacca
Black French twill
Rich silk and satin neckties
Every article required in the general domestic and fancy drapery
Orders from the country strictly attended to with dispatch
Storekeepers and wholesale shippers supplied at reasonable terms.
DAVID BELL'S
General Drapery Establishment, Wholesale and Retail, Pitt and Market-streets. 542

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned:
Brown silk parasols, from 3s.
Ladies' silk neckties, from 6d. each
Straw bonnets, from 1s. 9d. each
Bonnet ribbons, from 7½d. per yard
A large assortment of cotton, silk, and kid gloves, at low prices
Women's white and black cotton hose, from 6d. per pair
Every description of baby linen.
F. BRADLY,
Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 6253

CAUTION!!! CAUTION!!!
THE Commercial Reporter of the *Sydney Morning Herald* says that Furniture realizes enormous profits. Don't believe it, and go rushing in despair to the Auction Rooms, with your minds fully made up to pay 100 per cent. more for your goods than they are really worth, but first call at the well-known FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, CITY THEATRE, MARKET-STREET, and after looking well to the QUALITY, STYLE, VARIETY, and PRICE of our stock, you will not fail to purchase from us what you may require, at great advantage to yourself, and add another voice to the almost UNIVERSAL CRY
"If you would know the BEST and CHEAPEST Mart in the Colonies, for Furniture, Bedding, &c., it is the celebrated house of PETER AND WILLIAM DEAN, Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,
6286 City Theatre, Market-street."

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.
WILL be on view on Wednesday morning next, one of the largest Dining Tables in the colony. To be seen at DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, City Theatre, Market street. 6285

HANKS AND LLOYD.
Announcement of the Opening of the AUSTRALIAN TEA MART,
being those extensive premises lately occupied by Mr. E. Vickery, George-street, opposite the Market Buildings.

HANKS AND LLOYD, referring their friends and the public to the preliminary notice a few weeks since, of their intention to commence business in this city as general provision dealers, have now the pleasure of announcing that the extensive alterations and improvements they found it necessary to make in their premises have been effected, and that on Thursday next, the 18th instant, their doors will be found open to receive any extent of patronage with which they may be so fortunate as to be favoured; to secure the continuance and extension of which it need hardly be said that the proprietors will spare neither time, trouble, nor expense.

One of the partners having been extensively engaged in this line of business for upwards of 20 years in one of the chief cities of England, and the other partner for more than half that period in the sister colony of Van Diemen's Land—they believe they can with confidence state no house in the colony is better qualified to conduct a business of this nature with satisfaction to their customers and credit to themselves; and, with ample capital and other resources at control, they have secured facilities for laying in their stocks which enable them to sell at prices returning only a moderate interest on their outlay, and which must encourage the continued support of those who may once favour them with orders.

The proprietors do not consider it necessary they should enter into any detail of what their stock consists. It will be sufficient to say that the contents of the shelves and stores of the AUSTRALIAN TEA MART will comprise every article necessary for the carrying on of an extensive wholesale and retail general provision business in a style that will secure for their establishment the distinction of being one of the first houses of the kind in the colony, and at which none but articles of undoubted quality would be sold.

Accounts opened with settlers, storekeepers, small shopkeepers, and others on the usual terms.

Quarterly pass books kept for the supplies of private families.

Strict attention given, and faithful execution of every order, whether small or large.

Civility, promptitude, and integrity will be undeviating rules in the conduction of the business,
HANKS AND LLOYD,
Proprietors.
Australian Tea Mart, George-street, Sydney. 6287

STATION AND CATTLE.
MR. LANGLEY has been instructed to dispose of, by private contract, an excellent Station, situate in one of the northern districts, together with 250 head of the very best Cattle, quiet and nearly all broken in to bail. There is every requisite for carrying on an extensive cattle or horse breeding establishment, dairy &c. The improvements consist of a Cottage with five rooms, a large dairy with two cheese presses, a detached kitchen with three rooms, a servant's room; also two other detached buildings with five rooms, stabling for thirty horses, stockyards for nearly 1000 head of cattle, three paddocks, and a good garden.

For further particulars apply at the Land Agency Office of C. E. LANGLEY, 316, Pitt-street, Sydney. 6186

TO SPECULATORS, CAPITALISTS, AND FORTUNATE DIGGERS.
MR. ALBEMARLE LAYARD begs to inform the above that he has instructions to dispose of the following valuable properties.
No. 1. Seven good houses, forming a handsome terrace, and garden in front, pleasingly situated in one of the healthiest parts of Parramatta.
2. Three good cottages in Parramatta street, Sydney.
3. A four roomed cottage, 21 x 44, with well of excellent water, at Redfern; price £500.
4. One of the best allotments on the Riley Estate, opposite the Boomerang Hotel, (a bargain), which should not be overlooked.
5. An allotment almost alongside of land selling for £7 a foot; can be had for £3.
6. Two good allotments in Woolloomooloo Bay.
7. A good four-roomed house, together with an allotment leading out of the South Head Road.
8. A long lease of four cottages, in a leading street in Sydney.
9. The lease of two first-rate boarding houses in Sydney.
10. The lease of a snug money-making public-house, well situated.
11. A long lease of an enclosed piece of ground on the Botany Road, suitable for a garden.

TO LET.
12. A public house, well situated, in Sydney.
13. A capital cottage, in Redfern.
14. House and stores in Lower George-street, not far from Bridge-street.
15. House, with good back premises, in Lower George-street.
16. A large house, near Argyle-street.
Office, 54, Pitt-street South.
N.B.—£100 to £1000 to be lent on good security. Apply to
ALBEMARLE LAYARD,
6284 54, Pitt-street South.

TO Captains of Vessels, Ship Owners, Stewards, and others.
60 (sixty) barrels of prime mess pork
Also
2 (two) tons of superior New Zealand cheese, on sale by the undersigned,
JOHN STIRLING,
6262 Wholesale Grocer, George street.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Just landed, and on sale by the undersigned,
300 (three hundred) tins of Arabian dates, each ten pounds
300 (three hundred) tins of curry powder, each one pound
300 (three hundred) tins of cayenne pepper, each one pound
500 (five hundred) tins of arrowroot, in two and ten pound tins
This lot is, without exception, the best ever imported.
JOHN STIRLING,
6261 Wholesale Grocer, George-street.

NOTICE.—Cash advanced on plate, watches, jewellery, pianofortes, furniture, and every description of portable property. Boxes of clothes stored, bought, or money advanced upon them for 3 or 6 months, as required, at J. CURBY'S Loan Office, Pitt street, opposite the Willow Tree, near Market-street. 6288

NOTICE.—The undersigned will feel obliged if the party who received a small box of drapery goods into his carriage by mistake, at Mr. Moore's, will return the same. C. MOORE. The Hall, 284, Pitt-street. 6265

CARTERS. CARTERS. CARTERS. Wanted, at the Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street, a drayman who knows the town; wages, liberal: work, hard. No drunkard need apply. 6212

WANTED APARTMENTS.—A Gentleman and Lady require a Sitting Room and Bedroom, with Board, in a respectable family. Within a few minutes' walk of the Domain would be preferred. Address by letter to W., Box No. 12, Post Office, Sydney. 6192

WANTED to rent, a House with five or six rooms, within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office. Apply to F. BRADLY, 273, Pitt-street. 6247

COMPOSITORS.—Two or three experienced news hands are required at the *Herald* Office.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted, for a Sheep Station in the Moreton Bay district. Must possess unquestionable testimonials. Apply, between 9 and 10 A.M., or between 2 and 3 P.M., at Mr. MORT'S, Pitt-street. 6232

WANTED, a Clerk. Apply to F. B. Jolly, Butcher, Pitt-street, near Park-street. 6260

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, immediately, two good hands. A liberal salary will be given. Apply to F. BRADLEY, Brunswick House, 273, Pitt-street. 6248

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a Young Man of experience and respectability, for a genteel trade. Address I. O. U., *Herald* Office. 6263

WANTED, a Shingler. Apply to W. G. MOORE, Pitt-street. 6268

WANTED an active steady Man, to work in a store; he must be able to write and keep plain accounts. One having some knowledge of the Grocery preferred. Apply to J. FRAZER, Patent Slip Stores, Sussex-street. 6207

A WET NURSE wanted.—Apply to Mrs. CHARLES NATHAN, Macquarie-street North, before 9 in the morning, or between 2 and 3 o'clock P.M. 6290

WANTED, for the brigantine Albion, a Cook and Steward. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Albion Wharf (foot of Market street). 6257

WANTED, a variety of Servants, both married and single. Females disengaged. Apply at BRIMMER'S Registry Office, opposite the Royal Hotel. 6279

WANTED, a steady industrious Man as Indoor Servant. Apply this day, between nine and ten, to THOMAS GARTON and CO., Wynyard House, 599, George-street. 6264

WANTED, two female servants; none need apply without good references from their last situations in town. Apply to Mrs. L. HARRIS, London Mart, George-street. 6259

GROOM.—Wanted, a Stableman. Apply at the H. E. I. Co.'s Horse Repository, High street. 6291

TO SHIP OWNERS.—Wanted, a Master's Berth, in the coasting or foreign trade; or as Chief Officer in the foreign trade. References as to competency and respectability can be furnished, by applying by letter to J. D., *Herald* Office. N.B.—The advertiser holds a master's certificate from the London Board of Trade. 6215

WANTED, a situation as interpreter, by a native of St Helena, from India. He can converse fluently in the Spanish, Portugese, Malaise, Malabar, Madras, Hindostan, Ceylon, and Bengal Languages. Any magistrate, gentleman, or merchant, requiring the services of the above, will please address to E. W., *Herald* Office, which will meet with prompt attention. 6282

£1 REWARD.—Lost, on the South Head Road, on Sunday afternoon, a Sable Boa; any one bringing the same to Mr. JOHN WATKINS, 11, York-street, next to the Town Hall, will receive the above reward. 6205

LOST, on Friday night, the 12th instant, a Gold Horizontal Watch; maker's name, Stauffer, Genève; No. 24844/17053. Any person having found the same, and bringing it to A. C. PREVOST, Watchmaker, 171, Pitt-street South, will be handsomely rewarded. 6274

LOST, a small Bunch of Keys upon a steel ring. Whoever brings them to DAVID OGILVY, at Mrs. Atkinson's, Cumberland-street North, will be rewarded. 6218

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—There are vacancies for two or three at No. 3, Short-street, Surry Hills, near Edgeworth-place. 6277

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with the above, where one bedroom will be sufficient for both parties, by applying to Mrs. NESBITT, Cumberland House, Cumberland-street. 6273

TO LET, a small Store, in the rear of the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street. Apply to Mr. W. G. MOORE. 6269

TO LET, entry immediately, a Public-house doing a good business. Apply to O. Z., *Herald* Office. 6225

A FIRST-RATE OPPORTUNITY.
TO LET, an old-established Public House, situated in a delightful and business neighbourhood, is now taking more money than many houses that are let for very large amounts, which can be proved if required. Any person, fresh arrivals or others, with moderate attention, and having about £500, must realise a handsome independency in a short time. N.B.—A good lease, and rent moderate. Early application is necessary to J. CURBY, Auctioneer, Broker, and Appraiser, Pitt-street. 6289

COUNCIL PAPERS.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO SURVEYOR GENERAL'S SALARY.

No. 1.

Copy of a Despatch from His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, to the Right Honorable Sir John S. Pakington.

Executive. No. 136.

Government House, Sydney, 29th August, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit a copy of the proceedings of my Executive Council, relative to a letter addressed to me by Sir Thomas Mitchell, in consequence of the successful result of an experimental trip which he had made in a screw steam vessel belonging to this port, fitted with the Bomerang Propeller invented by himself, applying for a year's leave of absence to proceed to England, with the view of securing, if possible, for himself, some profit from a patent right to its use which he has held for some years.

2. It will be observed, upon reference to Sir Thomas Mitchell's letter, that he is willing to leave the question of the payment of his half salary during his absence for decision after his arrival in England.

3. Considering the peculiar circumstances under which the application was made, the Council advised that the leave of absence asked for by Sir Thomas Mitchell should be granted; and, as it is the opinion of those persons who witnessed the experiment to which reference has been made, comprising those most competent to form one on the subject, that the discovery is likely to prove of great importance and value, I deemed it right to approve of Sir Thomas Mitchell's proceeding to England on the terms, respecting the payment of his salary, proposed by him.

4. I have only further to add the copy of a short description of the principle of his invention, with which Sir Thomas Mitchell has furnished me, and to state that when it was known that I had granted him leave of absence, I received an address from the Legislative Council (copy of which, with my reply thereto, is annexed) expressing the opinion of that body that, during Sir Thomas Mitchell's absence, his full salary should be paid to him from the Territorial Revenue, which request, in compliance with the tenor of my reply to this address, I beg to recommend to your favourable consideration.

5. The particulars required by Earl Grey's despatch, of the 4th October, 1849, are annexed.

I have, &c., &c.,
CHAS. A. FITZ ROY,

The Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington.

[Enclosure referred to.]

MEMORANDUM.

The motion of the Bomerang through the air, in returning to the thrower, suggested the idea of a form which would screw through water without meeting the lateral resistance met more or less by all propellers now in use.

The necessity for taking out a Patent in England before experiments could be tried there, and for the inventor's coming away before his Patent could be obtained and registered—the difficulty of describing the peculiar properties of a novelty in mechanics even to scientific men in England, from such a distance—and the expense of obtaining experimental machinery from England—the still greater expense incurred in making here the requisite gearing, and employing workmen—and the performance of official duties—have all operated against the earlier application of this invention to use; while there is at length but one opinion entertained as to its importance.

The Patent is dated May 26th, 1848. The cost of this Patent—driving wheels and small steam engine imported—of a boat built expressly for a Bomerang placed in the bow—the modelling and construction of Propellers of various sizes—has amounted to upwards of £400.

The comparative trial with the steamer "Keira" has at length convinced the public here of the superiority and originality of the invention. It is the general opinion that no more time should be lost by the inventor in making his invention known to the Admiralty and the public at home; and on these grounds he has asked a year's leave of absence, by the advice of his friends—indeed, he may say, of the people generally.

T. L. M.

Sydney, 7th August, 1852.

PROPERTIES OF THE BOMERANG PROPELLER.

1. The working surface of the Propeller is equal to the excess of the spiral surface over that of the disc.
2. It is clear of the centre, and in equilibrium.
3. It is equally convex and concave.

The above properties, simple though they seem, have not been combined in any other form of Propeller; nor are likely to be, judging from descriptions published in England, no rules having been stated in any of them for the construction of the Propellers described.

No. 2.

Copy of a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to Governor Sir Charles Fitz Roy

No. 8.

Downing-street, 20th January, 1853

Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your despatch, No. 136 of the 26th of August last, reporting that you had granted a year's leave of absence to Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor-General, in order to admit of his securing for himself, if possible, some profit from a patent right to the use of a certain steam propeller which he had invented, and transmitting an address from the Legislative Council expressing their opinion that, during his absence for this purpose, Sir Thomas should draw full salary from the Territorial Revenue.

Sir Thomas Mitchell, as you are aware, has already been absent from his duties of Surveyor-General in the colony, at different times, for a period far exceeding that which has ever been allowed to any other public servant.

As you have granted him one year's leave, I shall not now disapprove of his remaining absent that period; but it will be inconsistent with my duty to violate the established rules of the public service, by granting him full salary during his absence from his duties. And it will be necessary that payment of the half salary should cease immediately on the termination of the period for which leave has been given him by you, unless he should by that time have duly returned to his post at Sydney.

I have, &c.,
NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir Charles Fitz Roy.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—As the subject of Vaccination is exciting considerable interest, and provoking discussion in the Council chamber and in your journal, consequent on a case or cases of smallpox recently introduced into this Port, I trust any remarks tending to elucidate or render prudent the adoption of Vaccination will not be thought superfluous.

In the early part of my professional practice, between the years 1815 and 1820, I vaccinated many hundred patients, having at that time the charge of the parish paupers at Faringdon, in Berkshire, and some surrounding villages.

Among all these one instance only of small pox occurred in several years after Vaccination, and this was of a mitigated form, the patient not having been marked by it. About this time one of Lord Folkstone's gamekeepers, living at a solitary house, remote, at least one or two miles, from any other dwelling, and having a great prejudice against Vaccination, a prejudice by no means uncommon in that day, begged of me to innoculate his children with smallpox; and though the College of Surgeons had advised its members to discontinue that practice, I considered the temptation the case above afforded me too great to be avoided of testing its effects when introduced into other systems, and I therefore innoculated the children alluded to, five or six in number, and they all received and passed through the complaint in the mildest manner, not more than ten or twelve pustules appearing throughout the whole body.

About the year 1828, while practising at Staines, in Middlesex, I had an opportunity of witnessing several cases of smallpox in a large family, who had been vaccinated some years before by my predecessors, Drs. Pope and Tothill—men of high standing in the profession—who assured me that they considered the patients perfectly secure, the vesicles having been fine, well marked, and the febrile symptoms rather severe. Only one of this family—a twin boy—was pitted with it; and a gentleman who was acquainted with him, and who arrived last week in the colony, tells me that the marks are now nearly obliterated.

I adduce these instances in proof of the well known fact that Vaccination is not in *all* cases a security against the variolous disease, though it generally mitigates it. From idiosyncrasies, or peculiarities of constitution, it is no less certain that even smallpox itself does not protect the patient from a secondary attack, Dr. Kidd, of Oxford, having reported the case of a man whom he attended with three separate attacks of confluent smallpox. On recovery from the first and second, the patient was much marked, and the third time it destroyed his life!

Whether the prophylactic influence of Vaccination wears off in the lapse of years, or at what period, I am not prepared to say, as I have re-vaccinated many patients, at times varying from seven to twenty years from the first operation, without imparting the complaint a second time, though in a few instances it has succeeded.

Considering this subject in all its bearings, I am certainly of opinion that not only vaccination, but *re*-vaccination, should be resorted to, as it is a desideratum, if possible, to guard against a loathsome disease, often attended with danger to life and disfiguring appearances.

I am also of opinion that the causes of failure in the preventive power of vaccination arise, not so much from its wearing out in time, as from a want of having frequent recourse to its origin in the cow, and thus the lymph becomes too mild to secure its efficiency by passing through so many successive constitutions; or, in some instances, from not having taken the lymph from a proper kind of vesicle.

Under this impression I once obtained lymph from a cow—the complaint having prevailed in a dairy in my neighbourhood—and in making use of this, all the cases proved much more violent in the accompanying fever, the vesicles fuller, and the areolæ more strongly marked.

I must leave others to draw their own inferences from the above, and remain, Gentlemen, yours, &c.,

ROBERT HUNTLEY.

Balmain, August 13, 1853.

THE CHARTER OF THE COLONY.

No. 2.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—The Legislative Council might grant to one hundred persons, and thereafter to a number every session, equal to that of the nominee members of the Senate, a title of eligibility, to legalise their acceptance of the office of Senator if appointed thereto,—the competency to receive that title being represented by the following conditions. The candidate to be 45 years of age, to possess real property of the value of £5000, free of encumbrances, and that he enjoy the respect and confidence of the community he belongs to. The distinction may be notified by the unpretending style, *Senator Elect*. The actual Senator being styled *Honorable*; and in both cases the dignity being for life.

A correspondent in your paper, whose writings always deserve a second reading, asserts that there is no expressed nor virtual obligation to concede to the Crown the appointment of Senators in its entirety; and the terms of that part of the document alluded to certainly admit of a wide exposition. A resemblance to the Canadian Constitution is all that we are bound to propose and to accept: and the resemblance may be near or distant to suit peculiar necessities.

The plan I submit meets the morality of that obligation, and dutifully suggests the manner in which Sovereignty may be graciously exercised. It meets our wants in the construction of our government, reconciling the prejudices of rank and partizanship, while it invites discussion on the merits of the selected. It offers elevation to the capable and meritorious, and in the most acceptable manner, by the voice of the people; and it carries this high recommendation, that the principles it embraces were adopted by ancient Rome, in the intermediate dignity conferred upon plebeians who were deemed worthy of senatorial rank, and as an introduction to that rank.

The Hustings.—Having borrowed this democratic arena from nations who valued their institution as a demonstration of liberty, we have imitated them also in perverting its uses; we have gone further than our patrons in reducing the semblance and the assertion of political rights to a concourse of rascality, and the high-minded competitors for honour to the condition of gladiators, butchering honour and happiness, like the homicides of Rome, for the amusement of villainous mobs. We have seen it: we have seen the gentlemen in high esteem, enlightened by education and by the experience of a long and active life, enjoying as a patriot the measured but well-earned praise of their equals, and the bulky admiration of the people—we have seen such men exhibit themselves as mountebanks and traducers, making revelations, in the fierceness of recrimination, which only the day of judgment should have disclosed, as if the atrocities of ruffianism were the ornaments of our legislature. But, after the entertainment of the mob, the business of the Hustings is a plot—a lie. The performance is a nursery of perfidy, that the man who could withstand corruption in the shape of gain or gift should fall under the rancour of hostility or the pertinacious seductions of an unworthy friendship.

Yours, &c.,
G.

August, 1853.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.

(From the Times)

What is slavery? "A slave," says Dr. Noah Webster, in his dictionary published at New York, "is a person wholly subject to the will of another; one who has no will of his own, but whose person and services are wholly under the control of another." The learned lexicographer—and surely at New York men should be acquainted with the rights of the subject—proceeds to inform us that in the early ages of the world prisoners of war were considered and treated as slaves. "The slaves of modern times," he adds, "are generally purchased like horses or oxen." Our own Dr. Johnson defines a slave as being one "mancipated to a master—not a freeman—a dependent—one who has lost the power of resistance." Mr. Charles Richardson, on the other hand, considers a slave as a person "who is reduced to captivity—to servitude—to bondage; who is bound or compelled to serve, labour, or toil for another." There is always some little trouble about a definition, and probably it requires the cobbling and filing of more than one generation to produce anything like a perfect one. There are, however, certain conditions of life which any lexicographer would endeavour to include in his dragnet, if he were attempting to give a definition of slavery. We are all agreed about the Uncle Toms and coloured population of the southern states of the American Union. They are slaves—not only in name but in fact—kindly treated, we believe, in the majority of instances—but still essentially slaves. When we endeavour to go a little further we find ourselves considerably embarrassed. A man is a slave of his own bad passions,—of his lust after gain or power. But this will scarcely do, for, by enlarging the definition too much, the essence and reality of the thing to be defined is altogether lost.

It may perhaps be better to begin at the other end, and ascend from particulars to generals. Granting that the negro gangs who are worked on the cotton grounds of the southern states of North America, or in the sugar plantations of Brazil, are slaves, in what way should we speak of persons who are circumstanced in the manner we are about to relate? Let us consider them as the inhabitants of a distant region—say of New Orleans—no matter about the colour of their skins, and then ask ourselves what should be our opinion of a nation in which such things are tolerated. They are of a sex and age the least qualified to struggle with the hardships of their lot—young women, for the most part, between 16 and 30 years of age. As we would not deal in exaggerations, we would premise that we take them at their busy season, just as writers upon American slavery are careful to select the season of cotton-picking and sugar-crushing as illustrations of their theories. The young female slaves, then, of whom we speak, are worked in gangs in ill-ventilated rooms, or rooms that are not ventilated at all, for it is found by experience that, if air be admitted, it brings with it "blacks" of another kind, which damage the work upon which the seamstresses are employed. Their occupation is to sew from morning till night and night till morning—stitch, stitch, stitch, without pause—without speech—without a smile—without a sigh. In the grey of the morning they must be at work—say at six o'clock—having a quarter of an hour allowed for breaking their fast. The food served out to them is scanty and miserable enough, but still, in all probability, more than their fevered system can digest. We do not, however, wish to make out a case of starvation; the suffering is of another kind equally dreadful of endurance. From six o'clock, then, till eleven it is stitch, stitch. At eleven a small piece of dry bread is served to each seamstress, but still she must stitch on. At one o'clock twenty minutes are allowed for dinner—a slice of meat and a potato, with a glass of toast and water to each workwoman. Then again to work—stitch, stitch—until five o'clock, when fifteen minutes are again allowed for tea. The needles are then set in motion once more—stitch, stitch—until nine o'clock, when fifteen minutes are allowed for supper—a piece of dry bread and cheese, and a glass of beer. From nine o'clock at night until one, two, and *three* o'clock in the morning, stitch, stitch; the only break in this long period being a minute or two—just time enough to swallow a cup of strong tea, which is supplied lest the young people should "feel sleepy." At three o'clock A.M. to bed; at six o'clock A.M. out of it again to resume the duties of the following day. There must be a good deal of monotony in the occupation.

But when we have said that for certain months of the year these unfortunate young persons are worked in the manner we describe we have not said all. Even during the few hours allotted to sleep—should we not rather say to a feverish cessation from toil—their miseries continue. They are cooped up in sleeping pens, ten in a room which would perhaps be sufficient for the accommodation of two persons. The alternation is from the treadmill—and what a treadmill!—to the Black Hole of Calcutta. Not a word of remonstrance is allowed, or is possible. The seamstresses may leave the mill, no doubt; but what awaits them on the other side of the door? Starvation, if they be honest; if not, in all probability, prostitution and its consequences. They would scarcely escape from slavery that way. Surely this is a very terrible state of things, and one which claims the anxious consideration of the ladies of England, who have pronounced themselves so loudly against the horrors of negro slavery in the United States. Had this system of oppression against persons of their own sex been really exercised in New Orleans it would have elicited from them many expressions of sympathy for the sufferers, and of abhorence for the cruel taskmasters who could so cruelly overwork wretched creatures so unfitted to the task. It is idle to use any further mystification in the matter. The scenes of misery we have described exist at our own doors, and in the most fashionable quarters of luxurious London. It is in the dressmaking and millinery establishments of the "West-end" that the system is steadily pursued. The continuous labour is bestowed upon the gay garments in which the "ladies of England" love to adorn themselves. It is to satisfy their whims and caprices that their wretched sisters undergo these days and nights of suffering and toil. It is but right that we should confess the fault does not lie so much at the door of the customers as with the principals of these establishments. The milliners and dressmakers of the metropolis will not employ hands enough to do the work. They increase their profits from the blood and life of the wretched creatures in their employ. Certainly the prices charged for articles of dress at any of the great West-end establishments are sufficiently high—as most English heads of families know to their cost—to enable the proprietors to retain a competent staff of workpeople, and at the same time to secure a handsome profit to themselves. Wherein, then, lies the remedy? Will the case of these poor seamstresses be bettered if the ladies of England abstain partially, or in a great measure, from giving their usual orders to their usual houses? In that case it may be said some of the seamstresses will be dismissed to starvation, and the remainder will be overworked as before. We freely confess we do not see our way through the difficulty; for we hold the most improbable event in our social arrangements to be the fact that a lady of fashion will employ a second-rate instead of a first-rate house for the purchase of her annual finery. The leading milliners and dressmakers of London have hold of English society at both ends. They hold the ladies by their vanity and their love of fine clothes, and the seamstresses by what appears to be their interest and by their love of life. Now, love of fine clothes and love of life are two very strong motive springs of human action.

A correspondent who has addressed us upon this subject suggests that the ladies of England—the censurers of American slavery—with the Duchess of Sutherland at their head, should refuse to give their patronage to any houses in which the twelve-hour system was not strictly adhered to. We confess we see difficulties in the way, but not greater than "woman's wit" might overcome if fairly brought to bear upon the question. The customers, the principals, the seamstresses, are all women. They are more competent to deal with each other than men could by any possibility be. If the Sutherland-house Committee would fairly set the example, and carry out their design with sufficient vigilance, we doubt not they could execute the task. They did not shrink from the wholesale difficulty of emancipating the 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 negroes of the United States,—why hesitate at grappling with the London mantua-makers who are dependant for their existence upon the goodwill and patronage of their customers? No doubt their intelligence will find a way out of difficulties which puzzle the masculine brain. We should be glad indeed to see any effective movement a foot which would compel the milliners of the metropolis to employ a sufficient number of hands, and consequently to work only for a limited number of hours. God knows, twelve hours of labour and confinement are quite sufficient for any young woman to go through in the course of a day. For ourselves, we can but point to other climates where toil meets with its appropriate reward, and urge these unfortunates to leave their native shores as soon as passage-money can be scraped together. Those who go will find a better England at the other side of the globe, and those who remain will find the market in a more wholesome condition. Almost every week we have to record a strike for increase of wages among certain classes of male labourers—it is time that the turn of the overworked women had come.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE COLONIES.

(From the Spectator.)

The political advantages attending the extension of the Church of England in the colonies are so manifest, that the subject may be treated entirely from a political point of view. The most sectarian observer could scarcely fail to admit that the class of society which is most inclined to give its adhesion to the Church of England is distinguished upon the whole for respectability and moderation. The effect of episcopal ministration in the colonies has usually been to moderate and to neutralize sectarian animosities; and these tangible and political facts are not to be lost sight of when we reckon the reasons which have contributed to the success of the movement for adding to the number of colonial bishops. The meeting which was held in Willis's Rooms on Wednesday last, by the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, forms one in a series of public proceedings, as much the act of the British Republic, if we may use the expression, as any official or Parliamentary proceeding. The movement which commenced in 1841 has been so far successful, that thirteen bishoprics have been established, namely—for New Zealand, Antigua, Guiana, Tasmania, Gibraltar, Colombo, Fredericton, Cape Town, Newcastle, Melbourne, Adelaide, Rupert's Land, Victoria, Montreal, and Sierra Leone. In these dioceses, the effect of episcopal ministration is shown in the augmentation of the collective number of clergy from 274 to 503. There can be no doubt that the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury will not result only in the public meeting, but that the fund of £45,000 which is required for further extensions will be forthcoming.

The meeting, however, has a further moral, which cannot be too distinctly impressed upon the zealous members of the Church of England at the present time. We must not omit to notice that, almost contemporaneously with the meeting, the Imperial Government is relinquishing its control over those "reserves" in Canada which had been kept for the clergy of the two Established Churches; and the venerable chairman on Wednesday placed the further proceedings of the Church of England in the colonies on the true ground, when he said, that "whenever such a spiritual object was to be obtained, and the State refused to promote it, the Church must take the work into her own hands and do it herself." In the future proceedings of the Church of England in the colonies, that maxim cannot be too distinctly kept before the mind of the earnest Churchman: "the Church must do it herself."

The proceedings of the Administration and of Parliament have laid it down as an established fact that henceforward the State cannot undertake the maintenance or extension of any Church, not excepting even the Church of England, in the colonies. The reason is, that the colonies will not accept of the dictation or control of the Imperial Government. It is true that the very substance as well as the genius of the Church of England demands an episcopacy as its essential; but it is an episcopacy not essentially seated, like that our of country, upon State thrones. It may be a missionary episcopacy, as the Duke of Newcastle calls it. The effect of this episcopacy is not only to increase the number of the clergy, but to elevate the character of the clergy; to give to the individual the standard of the whole Church. It also, by promoting the unity of the Church, restrains its outlying members to moderation. These are the great practical advantages,—advantages which hold the Church of England together in spite of territorial and even of political severance. The experience of our colonies shows that it is impossible to rest the extension of the Church upon territorail settlements; that it is impossible even to expect the colonists to place themselves absolutely within the control of any public authority within the metropolitan kingdom. But the same experience teaches us that, when the Church designs to fulfil its missionary duties, its off-lying members gladly seek the recognition of union. In some respects the duty thus fulfilled is of a humbler character, since it does not partake of the splendour and proud authority of temporal power; but, based as it is upon conviction and zeal, its character is more pure and sublime than that of any enterprise which can be undertaken on the trodden highway of English statesmanship.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE CONVICTS?

(From the Times, May 10.)

Lord Grey gave the Lords last night the benefit of his twenty years' experience of transportation. To that experience, as to all experience, there are evidently two aspects; the one the simple facts of the case, the other the impression on the mind of the experimentalist. The facts of the case are, a series of remonstrances on the part of the colonies against the admission of more convicts, under any name or on any pretence—remonstrances more and more decided, and ending in angry threats and dangerous collisions. The growing impression meanwhile in Lord Grey's own mind has been the unreasonableness of this clamour, and the necessity of resisting it. Nothing is more usual than this diversity between the premises and the conclusion, where an imperious will continually overrules the judgment, and compels it to read its lesson wrong. Lord Grey thinks it enough to detect flaws and apparent inconsistencies in the conduct of this or that colonial Legislature. At one time they wanted convicts; then they pretended not to want them. They had no such reason to be particular, he insinuates, since the Australian colonies were nothing but convict colonies, and in spite of this alleged source of moral corruption, have flourished wonderfully. The cry, he further insinuates, is quite a new one, imported from the mother country, and caught at by communities absurdly sensitive to the remarks of that country on colonial affairs. Then what are we to do with our convicts at home? This is a very fertile source of objection, for nobody supposes that when we have to commence operations by dragging a man to prison and putting him on his trial we shall find him a very manageable subject for the future. Every man's experience of crime, and of convicted thieves, burglars, poachers, and the rest of the ill-omened fraternity, must be far from promising, and, in this respect, we really cannot say that Lord Grey has at all understated the evil and the difficulty. But it is very possible for a man to have gone through a good deal of experience, and to be able to state it very fully, and yet to lose sight of some main consideration decisive of the whole question at issue. Lord Grey does not venture to inform us that the Australian colonies will receive our convicts. He tells us they ought — that they are no better than convicts themselves—that they ought to take the bad with the good, our crime with our money, our murderers with our defenders; but he does not tell us they will do so. His homily on the reception of penitent housebreakers and homicides may be very useful as addressed to the colonists themselves; and his lordship may have a rhetoric that we know not of to win the stubborn hearts of the Tasmanians to his philanthropic designs; but so long as the colonists remain unconverted it will avail but little to preach to the British Legislature; for, youthful and inexperienced as it may be, compared with Lord Grey, it is too old and too wise to go on thrusting convicts on populous colonies in spite of their combined and determined resistance.

A man has turned his experience to very little account when it only teaches him to persist in a struggle hitherto disastrous and disgraceful, and more and more so every year. Of course, the disposal of our convicts is a choice of evils, and we do not require to be told that a convict re-enters English society under considerable disadvantages; but the worst choice we can make between various alternatives is that which may be described as running our heads against a stone wall—viz., sending our convicts to colonies which positively will not receive them. Grant that it is a choice of evils—but transportation is no longer one of our alternatives. In that matter we have no choice, for we are convinced that any convict we send to Van Diemen's Land we shall have to take back, unless we can deposit him at Western Australia, perhaps only to originate new troubles. The Australian colonies have become populous, wealthy, ambitious, and independent. A good deal of the Californian temperament, moreover, has shown itself lately, and life at the "diggings" is evidently pretty much alike on both sides of the Pacific. Nothing would be so rash, under these circumstances, as an attempt to continue the forced importation of convicts, by whatever name we may call them, into an island scarce a day's sail from the port of our chief Australian gold region. This, then, we cannot admit to be any longer an open question. Whether British crime will be allowed to find rest for the sole of its foot on any continent, or near any considerable population, it is hard to say; but the next project is, some ocean prison, some St. Helena of vulgar homicides and burglars—the Falkland Islands for example. But, poetical as the idea may be, common sense suggests that if we want merely a prison, the cost of conveyance alone should decide us in favour of one nearer home. Indeed, all inquiries converge on this point. We will not venture to anticipate the pending ministerial deliberations, but we cannot help thinking we must, for the future, consume our own crime, instead of sending out to replenish the earth. The only reason for sending it to the antipodes is, that convict labour is less costly to government than at home, its produce going some way to pay for the *surveillance*. But the time is coming when labour will find its value in our own country. We are beginning to understand the employment of convicts. Once make up our minds to keep our people at home, and there will be no difficulty in turning them to such account that they shall not eat the bread of idleness. We say this, we repeat, in entire darkness as to the scheme now under consideration, but under a decided impression that distance will no longer be permitted to lend enchantment to the view of a penal colony, seeing that a collection of ill-conditioned people must be the same all over the world.

It has long been pointed out, even before the twenty years of Lord Grey's experience, that transportation is a punishment of very unequal effect; for, terrible as distance, separation, the dangers of the sea, and ignorance of other countries may render it in the eyes of the weak and timid, it has always had its redeeming features to the strong, the bold, and the adventurous. But just now, the discovery of gold has greatly increased the number of those who think their fortunes made at once if they can but find their way to Australia. We are not to suppose that there are many so calculating as to commit crimes for the mere purpose of being transported; that may be a morbid excess: but transportation to Australia must be losing its terrors when myriads are straining every nerve to get there. The convict may not indeed get to the "diggings" so soon as our ill-doers expect; into that point they are not particular to inquire; they are only aware of great indulgence on the part of the State, particularly at the distant outskirts of the empire, towards offenders, not only for mercy's, but for cheapness' sake. Keep our convicts at home, at some place where their diet, labour, and dress may be matters of common notoriety, and there will no longer be that deceitful haze which now invests their condition. Their food will be cheaper than it was thirty years ago; their labour more valuable, and less likely to interfere injuriously with the market of free labour. The system of reformatory discipline is daily more understood and appreciated. But the greatest difficulty of all—the destination of the convict at large, is becoming a matter of less difficulty year by year. Say what people will of blasted characters, the greatest obstacle to the prospects of working-men has hitherto been the quantity of unemployed labour and skill. When an employer, by advertising for a servant, can receive several hundred answers from more or less eligible applicants, a reformed thief has very little chance. A great change, however, has already begun, and a greater still may be expected. Railway companies, collieries, mines, shipyards, the mercantile navy, and numberless other employments, are all in want of hands, and men are beginning to feel their value rather unpleasantly to their employers. Thus, we have at home that very dearth of labour for the sake of which we have hitherto sent our convicts 12,000 miles off; and the same reasons that have been alleged for that costly voyage are now conclusive for keeping the great bulk of our convicts at home.

WORKS AT SALTAIRE.

(From the Bradford Overseer.)

It is known to most of the ordinary readers of this journal that our enterprising townsman, Mr. Titus Salt, some months ago commenced the erection of extensive manufacturing premises in the neighbourhood of Shipley, with a view to concentrate his now many scattered establishments into one vast whole, wherein the utmost economy of labour may be combined with every recent practical improvement in the Alpaca and Mohair manufactures. A partial, and, in some important respects, erroneous description of this undertaking has found its way into the London journals; and we have therefore been induced to visit the works in order to furnish the public with a just view of their extent and importance.

The estate on which these buildings are being erected stretches from the lower road leading from Shipley to the Bingley road, across the railway, the canal, and the river Aire, to the confines of Baildon Green, and includes the flour mill and stepping stones, so familiar to the numerous visitors to that romantic spot, Eldwick Glen. The part of the estate devoted to the works we are about to describe is one of the many beautiful spots so abundant in the beautiful valley of the Aire. It lies between the railway passing through Skipton to Lancaster and Glasgow, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, both of which will be able to convey goods to and from the premises without either cartage or porterage. The area appropriated to the buildings is computed at six acres, while the several floors in the mills, warehouses and sheds, form a superficies of 55,600 yards, or 11¼ acres.

The mill, which runs from east to west, will be 550 feet in length, and 72 feet in height above the level of the rails. It includes six stories, and is constructed of massive stone work in the boldest style of Italian architecture. The walls look more like those of a fortified town than a building destined to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. The floors are formed on arches of hollow brick, made on the ground by Clayton's patent process: the openings in the bricks being used for the purposes of ventilation. Rows of ornamental cast-iron columns and massive cast-iron beams support the arches. The roof will be of iron. The windows, of large size, are to be entirely filled with immense squares of cast plate-glass. The whole of this building will be fire-proof.

From the centre of the mill, running northward to the bank of the canal, a distance of 330 feet, are the warehouses, which at the lower end are 90 feet above the water. In the angle formed by the mill and warehouses to the eastward, comprising an area of 8400 yards, are the weft room and weaving shed, communicating with the several floors in the mill and warehouses by fire-proof hoists. The weaving-shed will hold 1200 looms. The shafting will run in vaults under the floor, thus preserving the vast room above free from every obstruction. The corresponding angle on the western side of the warehouses will be occupied by an immense shed for combing-machines, and chambers for washing, drying, and sorting the wool, and by reeling and packing-rooms. Beneath this shed there is an enormous filter and reservoir capable of containing 500,000 gallons, into which the rain water may be conducted from all the roofs, to be applied to the process of scouring wool.

The offices and store-rooms, extending to a length of 240 feet, with a very handsome façade, form the western boundary of the works, and face a new road made by Mr. Salt, which will extend from the Bingley turnpike road, crossing the railway by a handsome cast-iron bridge, and the canal and river by a wrought-iron tubular girder bridge, 450 feet in length, to the edge of Baildon Green: thus connecting the estate on the north bank of the river with the more accessible parts on the south.

The arrangement, design, and construction of the buildings are confided to Messrs Henry F. Lockwood and Wm. Mawson, architects of Bradford. There are three distinct contracts for the masonry works, which are in the hands of Messrs. Fearnley and Wainwright, and Messrs. Moulson, of Bradford, and Mr. Hogg, of Leeds, respectively. The joiners' work is also in three contracts, held respectively by Mr. Neill, and Messrs. Beanland, of Bradford, and Messrs. Ives, of Shipley. The iron-work, a very extensive contract, is supplied from the foundry of Messrs. Cliffe and Co., of Bradford; these gentlemen will also construct the iron roofs. But the tubular girder-bridge has been contracted for, and is in course of execution, by Messrs. Butler, of Stanningley. The contract for slating is in the hands of Messrs Josh. Hill and Son of this town. The remaining contracts are not let. We must not omit to mention that Messrs. George Hogg, James Ogilvie, and William Chesterton, are the several clerks of the works, charged with the constant supervision of the buildings, a duty which they discharge in a very efficient manner.

The engines, boilers, and machinery are intrusted to the eminent firm of Messrs. Wm. Fairbairn and Son, of Manchester. The engines are of beautiful design, and consist of two pairs, nominally of 400 horse-power, but capable of being worked up to the extent of 1250 horse-power. The boilers will be constructed partly on the tubular principle, and placed beneath the level of the ground to the southward of the mill, and communicate with the chimney (250 feet high) at the eastern extremity of the works to which is given the effect of an Italian campanile. The engine-houses are situated on either side of the principal entrance to the mill; and some idea of the magnitude of these vast machines may be gathered from the fact, that the engine-bed has absorbed upwards of 1200 tons of solid stone. The engines will be supplied with water by means of tunnels passing below the canal and communicating with the Aire. Another series of tunnels will return the water back to the river when used.

A branch from the railway will pass under the central arches of the mill, at which point there will be two hoists for loading and unloading railway trucks, and two for ordinary wagons: at the north end of the warehouses the same number of hoists will be provided, two for wagons, and two for loading and unloading vessels on the canal.

The whole of the works thus described are being constructed of stone, supplied by twenty quarries in the surrounding neighbourhood, and for extreme massiveness and solidity have no equal in this or any other country.

The Gas-works, to be situated between the canal and river, are to be upon White's hydro-carbon system, and are calculated to supply 100,000 feet per day for 5000 lights, in mills, sheds, streets, and houses of the work-people.

When the works are finished, 4500 hands will be required to keep them going. This will involve an addition to the population of Saltaire of from nine to ten thousand persons. To accommodate these, Mr. Salt proposes to erect forthwith 700 dwelling-houses of various classes, replete with every convenience requisite for the health and comfort and well-being of the inhabitants. The architects are expressly enjoined to use every precaution to prevent the pollution of the air by smoke, or the water by sewerage or other impurity; and from the high professional character of those gentlemen, and their known sympathy with sanitary reforms, there is every reason to believe that this object will be completely realised. [In this respect as well as in many others the new town of Saltaire will teach an important practical lesson to the mother town of Bradford.] Wide streets, spacious squares, with gardens attatched, ground for recreation, a large dining-hall and kitchens, baths, and washhouses, a covered market, schools, and a church,—each combining every improvement that modern art and science have brought to light,—are ordered to be proceeded with by the gentleman who has originated this undertaking. Whether the boldness, or the energy, or the philanthropy of this enterprise, is most to be commended we know not—each is striking, and different minds will admire the one or the other, as the case may be. That it may be completed successfully, and be the arena of increased prosperity to our respected fellow-citizen, is the earnest wish, not only of the writer of this notice, but of every member of our community, which has already been so greatly benefited by his spirited and benevolent exertions.

In the *Times* and *Daily News* the expense of this gigantic undertaking is set down at half-a-million of money, but we believe every expense connected with it will be more than met by less than half of the sum named.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

The half yearly meeting of this Company was held on Thursday, the 14th April, at the London Tavern;

Mr. Andrew Coleman, the Chairman, presided.

Captain Chappell, R.N., the Secretary, read the following

REPORT.

The statement of accounts for the year 1852 has already been delivered to each of the shareholders, who by comparing the same with the preceding annual account, will have been able to ascertain the results of the Company's operations. It will at once be perceived that a large increase of expenditure has been incurred, occasioned by different causes. The charge for coals alone exceeds that of the previous year to the extent of £48,574 6s. 9d., which increased outlay has been produced by working some new ships of more than double the steam power of those heretofore employed, added to which must be considered the enormous rise in the rate of freight, arising from the unprecedented demand for shipping for Australia, and the augmented price of the coal itself. The same explanation applies also to the increase of wages, while the charge for provisions has been much heightened by the greater number of passengers carried, and consequently subsisted. The items of port charges and of pilotage does not show more increase than is attributable to the employment of larger ships; and the remaining heads of expense present no alteration of sufficient importance to require special notice. On comparing the working account now presented with that of 1851, it exhibits an increase in the receipts for passage money and freight amounting to £49,508 4s. 1d.; and in the disbursements, exclusive of repairs, an increase of £50,665 19s. 6d., the latter being occasioned partly by circumstances already explained, and also by the insurance account being credited £20,000 more than in the preceding year. In accordance with suggestions offered by some of the Proprietors at former meetings, the amount of repairs hitherto charged in the working account has been transferred to the general reserve fund, to the credit of which account it is proposed to appropriate 8 per cent. annually on the value of the ships, in order to meet the expense of keeping them in repair. In the account now presented, therefore, it will be observed that £68,553 18s. 3d. has been so appropriated. This sum, with the balance remaining at the credit of profit and loss to 31st of December, 1851 (less income tax and dividend declared in April, 1852), leaves at the credit of general reserve fund the sum of £29,057 1s. 6d., after deducting £43,919 7s. 8d., the amount actually expended in the repairs of the ships and machinery. In order to ensure the replacement of the capital invested in ships, 6 per cent. on their value annually has been appropriated to such purpose, and that charge appears in the "profit and loss account" now submitted. The amount standing at the debit of the ship Demerara will be reduced by the sum recoverable from those policies of insurance on that vessel which are not yet fully adjusted. Having thus offered an explanation as to the more prominent items in the accounts for 1852, the Directors proceed to make a few additional observations upon the Company's affairs. The line between Chagres, Jamaica, Nassau, and Savannah was commenced in November last, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine how far it is likely to prove successful. The portion of the Company's service with Brazil and the River Plate continues to be performed with regularity, and to the general satisfaction of the public. The shareholders will bear in mind that this service added 153,561 miles of steam communication to the 393,432 miles previously contracted for by this Company, with the addition of only £30,000 per annum to the compensation granted by the Government, thus reducing the rate of pay from 12s. 2d. to 9s. 10d. per mile. As relates to the performances of the three steamships, Magdalena, Orinoco, and Parma, the proprietors will be gratified to learn that their thirty trips across the Atlantic have averaged a rate of speed equal to about ten knots per hour, and chiefly through a winter season; which leaves no reason to doubt they will, under ordinary circumstances, equal what has been estimated for them in the tables of routes; whilst La Plata, having 200 horses greater power, has of course shown a superior rate of speed. Since the last general meeting the Avon has been lengthened, thoroughly repaired, and fitted with new boilers; she was despatched to the West Indies on the 2nd of last month, to be placed upon the intercolonial service, and the reports received afford confident expectation of great improvement in her efficiency and performances. The Clyde likewise has been thoroughly repaired, fitted with new boilers, and will be shortly stationed upon similar duty, to which a new ship, the Solent, will be added the moment that vessel can be completed, which, it is expected, may be accomplished by the end of next August. Contracts have also been entered into for two additional new ships, one of iron and one of wood, to be called the Tyne and the Tamar, each of about 1850 tons and 400 horse power, which, with the Atrato and the Wye, approaching completion at Greenock, are intended to remedy irregularities, and to place on a more satisfactory footing the various branch communications in the West Indies. Thus no less than nine new ships, comprising an aggregate of 20,142 tons and 5550 horses power, will have been voluntarily added to the strength of the Company's fleet since her Majesty's Government enlarged the terms of the contract in 1850. That these additional means of augmenting the speed of the Company's ships, and of insuring greater regularity have not earlier been brought into full operation is not imputable to any want of exertion or of liberality in the management of the company's affairs; but to the loss, under extraordinary circumstances, of the Amazon and Demerara, and to the disappointments to which all steam associations are liable by delays on the part of shipbuilders and enginemakers in the completion of their undertakings, and which they in turn ascribe to causes wholly beyond their control. For instance, the Atrato, now building at Greenock, was to have been delivered to the company ready for sea by the 31st of December last, but the ship is not even now ready for launching, and after that is accomplished she will require three or four months longer to fix her engines and boilers, so there is every prospect of her being detained eight months beyond the stipulated time for completion. The company regret to observe the continued strictures which appear in the public prints in regard to the services performed by the company's ships. These criticisms, and the several memorials to government, which they appear to have induced, seem to be founded on the assumption that a complicated service, involving a semi-monthly communication with twenty-eight separate ports in the West Indies, can be accomplished with as much punctuality as a simple transit of voyage from one port to another. It must be obvious, however, to all who are acquainted with the navigation of those seas, and the peculiarities of many of the ports, which cannot be entered by large ships during the night, that numerous contingencies, connected with the landing and the reception of the mails and passengers at each place, may interfere with the regular arrival and departure of the ships at their several places of destination. Hence to expect a constant and uniform punctuality in these respects is altogether unreasonable. The shareholders have been informed of the great exertions which have been made, and the heavy expenses that have been incurred, with a view to insure speed and punctuality; and they are aware also of the casualties which unfortunately befel two of the Company's new ships; of the promptitude with which the directors purchased the most expensive and powerful steam ship afloat; and of other contracts entered into with eminent builders and engineers, for the construction of five other new ships. The directors appeal with confidence to such facts as a proof that no possible means have been omitted on their parts to ensure, as far as practicable, the efficient and regular performance of the service entrusted to the Company; and whilst they regret instances of irregularity in the dates of the ships' arrivals, they claim a fair and impartial consideration of all the circumstances and difficulties that have occurred, and which are in a great measure inseparable from the nature of so complicated a service; but as the arrangements recapitulated have been so long in preparation, and are now rapidly advancing to maturity, it is confidently hoped that the shareholders and the public will suspend their judgment, till the efficiency of such remedies can be more fully developed. The profits of the past year are such as might have induced the expectation of some increase to the dividend; but with the outlay that has already been made upon new ships, the sums still becoming payable for vessels now in course of construction, and the augmented charges for coals, wages, provisions, and insurance, the directors are clearly of opinion that £2 per share should be the rate of dividend declared upon the present occasion, and they propose that the same shall be paid, free of income tax, on and from the 19th instant, at No. 55, Moorgate-street, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

LIST OF SHIPS.

No.	Name.	Registered tonnage.	Horse power.
1	La Plata	2404	1000
2	Magdalena	2943	800
3	Orinoco	2901	800
4	Parana	2943	800
5	Avon	2069	440
6	Clyde	1841	430
7	Dee	1849	440
8	Great Western	1775	420
9	Medway	1895	430
10	Severn	1886	440
11	Tay	1858	430
12	Teviot	1744	450
13	Thames	1889	430
14	Trent	1856	430
15	Conway	895	260
16	Derwent	794	260
17	Eagle	630	250
18	Esk	232	60
19	Prince (Iron)	398	200

BUILDING.

No.	Names.	Tonnage. Builders' measurement.	Horse power.
20	Atrato (iron)	2720	800
21	Solent	1781	400
22	Wye (iron)	750	180
23	Tyne (iron)	1850	400
24	Tamar	1850	400

Charge of the 92nd at Waterloo.—It was the fortune of the 92nd Regiment, (called by the French the yellow Highlanders, as distinguished from the 42nd, whom, because of their blue facings, they named the Highland Guards,) reduced as they had been at Quatre-Bras to 300 men, to find themselves face to face with a column of the enemy, without exaggeration of ten times their own number. Of this they were regardless, and, with levelled arms, rushed upon the front of the enemy's column. A cheer for the gallant Highlanders, from all that witnessed their fearlessness, increased their ardour; and no one who saw the few plumed bonnets actually mixed with the crowd of bearskins can ever forget the thrill of mingled admiration and dread which made their blood run cold. But 300 men was a small amount of actual matter mingled with 3000, and might have died from mere pressure and suffocation, when, lo! a noble band, just when needed, rushed to the rescue, and completed the feat so gallantly begun. The very ground trembled, as round the western end of the stunted bridge, which ran eastwards from the British centre, horses in high condition, men in steady determination, wheeled like a whirlwind the Royals, Grays, and Enniskillens, the Union Brigade, in high revelry and irresistible brotherhood. "Scotland for ever!" shouted the Grays, in admiration of their plaided countrymen. "Scotland for ever!" responded the Highlanders. The effect was electric, the enthusiasm wild. Rout is a very weak word: the enemy could not manage a rout, for they could not get away. 2000 infantry threw down their arms and surrendered themselves, every gun was taken, and the cavalry were pursued. Some Highlanders, seizing hold of the stirrup-leathers of the Grays, ran, which Highlanders alone can do, at the rate of a horse's gallop, to have their share in the vengeance. This was, as it is apt to be, carried too far. The "Unionists" themselves, dispersed over the plain, could not resist the attraction of the flying cuirassiers, and many of them were well up the enemy's acclivity, cutting down the cuirassiers, before they drew bridle to return. When they did they were exposed to a heavy fire of reserves of infantry and artillery, and the charge of fresh columns of cuirassiers and lancers, before which they had no choice but to fly back as rapidly as they advanced; a lesson to British cavalry which it is hoped they will never forget, and save the enemy from calculating upon this excess of gallantry, and arranging for its expected occurrence; nay, even tempting it by feigned defeat. It is said that the Duke regretted the rashness even more than he admired the gallantry, and characteristically said to those about him, "These brave fellows are squandering themselves away: they would confound the best laid plan of battle."—[The French prisoners were sent to Brussels, gnashing their teeth with mortification and rage, and hoping to be amply revenged before the day was done. When first taken, many of the grenadiers, as witnessed by Major Ross, dashed their caps on the ground, and bitterly cried, "Accident! accident!" Many of them shed tears of rage and shame.]—*Simpson's Paris after Waterloo.*

Unreported Remarks.—"I do not see," said an honorable member after the Budget speech, "what Gladstone meant by saying that taking off the duty on soap would diminish the slave-trade." "Clearly," replied his facetious friend. "If you soap a nigger he will be more difficult to catch." "Ah!" said the former. And they went to the Carlton to supper.—*Punch.*

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1505808

NOTICE.
LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to accept Risks (covered by Protecting Policies at Lloyd's, and other Insurance Companies in LONDON) by the Steamships of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the Australian Royal Mail Company, or the General Screw Steam Company, either by the OVERLAND ROUTE, or via CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, to ENGLAND, FRANCE, and to any Port in INDIA or CHINA, and Intermediate.

The interest in the Protecting Policies is consignd to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigtion Company for the purpose of their becoming the medium of payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium, and other information, apply to J. S. SPARKES, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, June 8. 87

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
LYONS-BUILDINGS, 567, GEORGE-STREET,
Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's
Marine Surveyor—Captain Malcolm.

Hours of attendance from 10 till 4.
Rates of Premium per cent, by 1st class vessels, (free from average unless general.)

	Guineas.		Guineas.
Wide Bay	2	Nelson	2½
Moreton Bay	1½	Port Otago	2½
Twofold Bay	¾	Port Cooper	3
Port Phillip	1½	Great Britain	2
Ditto Steamer	1	China	2½
Adelaide	1½	India	2½
Launceston	1½	Manila	2½
Hobart Town	1	Java	2
Auckland	1½	Mauritius	2
Port Nicholson	2	California	2

N.B.—On goods with particular average, from ½ to ¼ per cent extra.

Time Risks and Whaling Voyages subject to arrangement

Gold and Specie to Europe, 2 ₩ cent.

The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Broker.
May 14, 1853. 361

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.
REDUCED SCALE OF PREMIUMS:—

	Per annum Per cent s.	d.
Slated brick or stone buildings detached	5	0
Ditto di . ditto ditto contiguous	7	6
Ditto di . o ditto ditto ditto to inferior Buildings	10	0
Shingled ditto ditto ditto detached	10	0
Ditto ditto ditto contiguous	12	6
Inferior buildings ... 15s. and	17	6

Vessels in harbour with or without warrantry to repair and ships building:

Hazardous risks subject to special arrangement.

Losses by lightning made good.

The AGENTS have authority to ADJUST and PAY all claims in SYDNEY, and or this purpose have a credit on the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA to any extent required.

It is also provided by condition No. 7, in each Policy, that "*If any dispute shall arise between the Assured and the Company, respecting the amount of any loss or damage, the same shall be submitted to Arbitrators indifferently chosen, whose award in writing shall be conclusive and binding on both parties;*" and which course of proceeding will be followed by referring the matter in dispute to Arbitrators resident in Sydney.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Spring-street, Sydney. Agents.

N.B.—In case of Fire, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Engineer, No. 286, George-street, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, in whose premises the Engine is kept. 410

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY,
353, Pitt-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Holt, Junior, Esq., Chairman,
M. E. Murnin, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
F. Ebsworth, Esq. Dr. James Mitchell
M. Metcalfe, Esq. W. H. Christie, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE.
A. M. A'Beckett, Esq.

THIS Institution issues Policies on lives, from £50 to £2000; immediate and deferred annuities, and endowments (sums payable to children on their attaining a certain age). The premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, at the option of the assured.

No entrance fee is required. The only expense beyond the premiums being a charge of five shillings policy fee.

Loans made on security of the policies, to the extent of one-half of the premiums.

Parties wishing to surrender their policies will receive the full value of them from the Society.

All the profits are divided amongst the assured.

Every information and facility will be afforded to assurers on application at the Society's Offices, where the necessary forms will be filled up if required, between the hours of 9 and 4 daily.

WILLIAM PERRY, Secretary.
890

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY,
353, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LOANS granted on security of city and suburban property, at a moderate rate of interest, and may be repaid by instalments, including principal and interest, over a period of from three to ten years.
9215 WILLIAM PERRY, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
DRAFTS on London, Melbourne, and Geelong, bought and sold by this Bank, at the current rates of exchange. Sola Drafts on London, of £5 each, payable on demand, may be obtained on application at the Bank Offices, 397, Pitt-street North, Sydney.
6087 ALEX. HART, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON.
BILLS purchased at 90 days sight at ½ per cent. premium; 60 days sight, ¾ per cent. premium; 30 days sight, 1 per cent. premium.

Bills sold at 90 days sight, 2 per cent. premium; 60 days sight, 2¼ per cent. premium; 30 days sight, 2½ per cent. premium.

This Bank continues to discount Bills under 100 days currency, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and above that currency, 5 per cent. per annum.

ALEX. HART, Manager.
July 29. 3914

FOUNDATION OF THE SYDNEY EXCHANGE.
THE Governor-General having accepted the invitation of the members of the Sydney Exchange Company to a Dinner to be given at the Exchange Hotel, George-street, on the evening of the 25th of August instant, at 7 o'clock, to celebrate the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Sydney Exchange on that day, Gentlemen, who are desirous of attending, are requested to make early application for tickets to Wm. Dawes, Esq., Exchange Rooms, George-street, as only a limited number can be issued.

The following gentlemen will act as stewards on the occasion:—

John Alger, Esq.	M. Metcalfe, Esq.
Thomas Barker, Esq.	M. E. Murnin, Esq.
T. C. Breillatt, Esq.	Geo. J. Rogers, Esq.
Alex. Campbell, Esq.	T. W. Smith, Esq.
F. Ebsworth, Esq.	S. D. Gordon, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq.	John Walker, Esq.
G. A. Lloyd, Esq.	Thomas Woolley, Esq.

5694

ASSAY OFFICE and Laboratory for the Analysis of Minerals, and for Chemical investigations in general.—C. J. HODGSON, Member of the Chemical and Cavendish Societies of Great Britain, and Assay Master to the British Australian Gold Mining Company, &c., Cumberland-street North, opposite Cumberland Lodge. 419

DISSOLUTION OF COUNCIL.
AT a Meeting of the New South Wales Constitution Committee, held at the Exchange Hotel, Saturday, August 13, JOHN ALEXANDER, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.

It was moved by Mr. PIDDINGTON and seconded by ROBERT JOHNSON, Esq.—

That, in the event of the Petition of this Committee to the Legislative Council to allow time for the consideration of the Constitution Bill, by fixing the second reading at an interval of not less than one month from the date of the first reading being REJECTED, then this Committee pledges itself to petition His Excellency the Governor-General to dissolve the present Legislative Council, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the inhabitants of the colony upon the subject of a New Constitution, in the way in which it can be most constitutionally and authentically expressed.

Whereupon it was moved, as an amendment by Mr. HENRY PARKES, seconded by JOHN BROWN, Esq., merchant, and carried:—

That this Committee do now adjourn to half-past 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening next, at the same place, then to take into consideration the proceedings of the Legislative Council on the New Constitution Bill, and, if deemed advisable, the adoption of a Petition to the Governor General for a Dissolution of the Council.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, a full attendance of the Committee is urgently requested THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
6040 Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Turon Golden Ridge Quartz Crushing Company will be holden at the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney, on Wednesday, the 31st August instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and electing two Directors in the room of George Wigram Allen Esq., retiring by rotation; and Joseph Thompson, Esq., absent from the colony, whose place has been temporarily filled by Alexander Macarthur, Esq.; and also for transacting such other business in conformity with the Deed of Settlement as may arise.

Candidates for the office of Directors are required to give notice on or before the 17th instant at this office, in writing; but the retiring gentlemen have signified their intention to be candidates.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
5893 Secretary, 456, George-street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.
Court, Royal Oak, 2222.
THE Members of the Order are respectfully informed that the Anniversary Dinner of the above Court will take place at the Dolphin Hotel, Bridge-street, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

Tickets to be obtained at Host Nevill's, Dolphin Hotel.

Dinner on the table at 7 P.M. 5397

CHURCH BELLS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited for the completion of Christ Church Tower, in which to hang the peal of bells (now in the colony) given to the parish by the Churchmen of England. The completion of the tower by the parishioners themselves has been hitherto delayed by pressing claims for more important objects, and must still be impracticable, at the present cost of building, unless assisted by contributions from others.

W. H. WALSH, Incumbent.
M. METCALFE, Custom House,
T. WOOLLEY, George-street,
E. T. BLACKET, Colonial Architect's Office,
} Churchwardens.
Sydney, August 2. 5127

HOLLOWAY'S DEPOT,
78, King-street,
Sydney, July 7, 1853.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.
BY the Anna Mary, now in the harbour, and by other vessels shortly to arrive, the undersigned will be in possession of a most ample stock of the above most popular remedies; and he trusts confidently, from the fresh arrangements made with Professor Holloway, that henceforth the Depôt will be so well supplied as to be ALWAYS able to execute the largest orders.

Under these circumstances the advertiser proposes to renew or to create SUB-AGENCIES in every town and district of New South Wales; and hereby invites communications from parties wishing to participate in the profits derived from the enormous sale of these valuable medicines. "Good wine needs no bush," and Holloway's world-renowned remedies require no puffing. In New South Wales it is now well understood that no "station" or gold diggers' camp is complete in its supplies without an ample stock of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. And no wonder! for the benefits conferred by these medicines are so great as almost to go beyond belief. The following statement, inserted in the *Goulburn Herald* of the 16th of April, is only a sample of the good effected among the community, not one in a thousand—perhaps even in ten thousand—thinking it worth while to take the trouble to return public thanks.

J. K. HEYDON,
Sole Wholesale Agent for New South Wales and Victoria.

To the Editor of the Goulburn Herald.

Dear Sir,—I wish to apprise you of a most miraculous cure that has just been effected by Holloway's Pills and Ointment on my son, a boy turned 14 years of age, who was attacked on the 5th of January last with a most dreadful pain in the chest, and a high fever. I bled and blistered him myself, but to no effect. I had then to send to Dr. Blake, of Yass, to see him, who prescribed and administered medicine to him, which gave him some temporary relief: but instead of curing the malady, it turned it to a far worse and more dangerous complaint, the dropsy. Dr. Blake pronounced him to be dropsical on the 8th of February last, and that my only resource was to send him to the Yass hospital, as he needed daily attendance both from himself and Dr. Campbell, as he was doubtful whether he would survive or not. Under these circumstances I kept my boy at home, and, being advised, I went to Yass and purchased a supply of Holloway's medicines, and began on Ash Wednesday to administer them.

I acted according to the directions given in the pamphlets that are wrapped around the medicine boxes, with the exception that I gave the pills in larger doses than is there prescribed. In the middle of Lent the boy had swelled to such an extent in his belly and feet that I thought he would actually burst, and that I should be obliged to get him tapped; but I had confidence, and persevered in my humble prayers and medicine, and, wonderful to relate, thanks to God and to Holloway's medicine, he was as well as ever on the 27th March—Easter-day. He was cured in the space of seven weeks.

Now, Sir, I think it would be uncharitable in me, towards Professor Holloway, and also towards my neighbours, not to give these facts publicity. Mr. Hurley, of the Burrowa Steam Mills, Mr. O'Brien, of the Burrowa Inn, and scores of my neighbours, can vouch for the truth of those statements, and if necessary I will go forward before any magistrate and confirm this statement on my solemn oath.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
JEREMIAH HOUGH,
Teacher of the R. C. School, Burrow
April 7th, 1853.

GEORGE TULLY, of the late firm of Mitchell and Tully, begs to express his thanks to friends on the Hunter and in the colony generally, also to the mercantile community, owners and masters of vessels trading to the port of Newcastle, for their kind patronage during his residence for the last twelve years in this city.

G. T. wishes to make it known to his old patrons that he, as Custom House agent, ship agent and broker, and general agent, will be at all times prepared with punctuality, civility, and despatch, to receive and execute any orders that he may be honoured with.

Brandy, rum, and gin supplied to shipping in bond.

Wine in wood and bottle, of best quality, to be had at the stores of

GEORGE TULLY.

A large and constant supply of oaten and lucerne hay and maize on hand.

Newcastle, July 7. 1280

£50 REWARD.—The above Reward will be paid to any person who will prove that they can purchase a better or cheaper suit of clothes, consisting of black cloth Oxonian coat, trousers, and vest of every description for two pounds seven shillings and sixpence (£2 7s. 6d.), than are now selling, on application to the undersigned establishment, Waterloo House, 101, King-street, HARRIS, SONS, and COHEN, Proprietors. 5612

HUSSEY, BOND, AND HALE, Agents, and Commission Merchants, 22, Macquarie-street. 4468

ANDREW GRIBBEN AND SONS beg to return their sincere thanks to the gentlemen of Sydney and the public generally for the liberal share of patronage they have received during the last year, and trust by punctuality, care, and attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Andrew Gribben, sen., cannot let this opportunity pass of making a few remarks on an advertisement in which carelessness, neglect, and want of skill is broadly attributed to the Sydney farrier; and he defies any one to show that during the thirteen years he has worked in Sydney that he, or any of his establishment, has rendered any horse entirely useless from neglect or want of skill; and begs to state that the Elizabeth-street Forge is second to none in the colony for the ability, skill, and care of those employed in the shoeing department. And although he (A. G.) does not hold a diploma from any veterinary college, yet he is led to believe, from the number of sick horses committed to his care, that the public consider his 30 years' practical experience at least equal to the theoretical knowledge of any diploma licentiate. 4852

EVERY LADY HER OWN DRESS-MAKER.
THE Art of Dressmaking taught in Six Lessons, with the advantage for ladies making up their own materials, by Mrs. Andrews, late of London.

Mrs. A. invites the Ladies of Sydney to call and inspect her varied assortment of the most recherché (paper) models of the latest London and Paris fashions for every description of dress, which may be had in sets or single patterns.

All patterns cut to fit the purchaser.

To suit parties residing in the country, on description of the size of pattern required, together with the amount of one guiuea, which may be forwarded in postage stamps, a set consisting of six in number, suitable for ladies and children's dresses, will be forwarded by return of post, free, by

Mrs. ANDREWS,
Dress and French Jacquette Maker, 216, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney. 1587

Dissolution of Partnership.
BATTY AND CO., OF LONDON.
(*London Gazette, August* 20, 1852.)
NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership hitherto subsisting between us, the undersigned, George Batty and Robert Feast, carrying on the business of Oil, Italian, and Wholesale and Export Pickle Warehousemen, heretofore carried on by us, at Nos. 101 and 102, Leadenhall-street, and Nos. 15 and 16, Pavement, Moorfields, both in the city of London, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to and by the said partnership firm will be received and paid by the said George Batty, at Nos. 101 and 102, Leadenhall-street aforesaid.

As witness our hands this 11th day of August, 1852.

(Signed) GEORGE BATTY, ROBERT FEAST.

BATTY AND CO., Leadenhall-street, export oilmen, having determined to give their undivided attention to the export branch of their business in the shipping of oilmen's stores and provisions, in consequence of the increasing demand for goods of their manufacture, and more especially for the Australian colonies, for the convenience of concentration have removed their offices from Finsbury Pavement to their manufacturing premises, Nos. 101 and 102, Leadenhall-street, where, by the increased facilities it affords, they are prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to them with punctuality and despatch.

Batty and Co. request their friends to address all communications for them to Leadenhall-street, where only their business is now conducted, and to observe that all their goods bear the mark of the Crown Royal of England. 3702

HANKS AND LLOYD.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Opening of the Australian Tea Mart and General Provision Establishment,
George-street, opposite the Market.
MESSRS. J. HANKS AND WILLIAM LLOYD, having made arrangements for the opening, on an extensive scale, of a new
TEA, GROCERY, AND GENERAL PROVISION WAREHOUSE,
on the premises in George-street, opposite the Market, as recently occupied by Mr. Vickery, respectfully announce their intention to their friends and the public, and solicit a patronage it will always be their study to merit and extend.

Mr. Hanks having been engaged in this line of business for upwards of twenty years in Newport Market, Leicester-square, London, and Mr. William Lloyd having conducted a similar trade for some years past in Hobart Town, they feel every confidence in stating they will be able to afford the fullest satisfaction to their customers, not only in the unexceptionable quality of their stock, but in the prices they will be enabled to sell at, the great experience they have had, and the command of ample capital, affording them judgment and facilities for purchasing, which they believe cannot be excelled by any other house in the trade.

In drawing public attention to the opening of this establishment, the proprietors beg to state it is their intention to conduct it on principles that will merit the entire confidence of those with whose support they may be favoured. These principles will be

Goods of unexceptionable quality only
Lowest current market rates
Punctuality
Despatch and
Civility

For the effectual carrying out of which they have both the will and the means to satisfy the most fastidious; and with a determination to conduct their business on this basis they have very little doubt of being able to obtain for their extablishment the great desideratum of

"THE AUSTRALIAN TEA MART,"

being the cheapest and best Wholesale and Retail Provision Warehouse in the colony.

The day of opening the retail branch will be announced so soon as the alterations in the premises are completed, in the mean time country, shipping, and other wholsale orders will receive every attention.

HANKS AND LLOYD.
George-street, opposite the Market. 4013

WRIGHT AND HYATT'S ELLIPTIC ROTATORY ENGINE.
THE attention of Engineers, Railway Directors, Steamboat Proprietors, and others who are interested in the more extended adoption of steam power, is requested to the Elliptic Rotatory Engine and Steam Boiler, acknowledged by all who have seen them to be the greatest improvements of the age. The Engine cannot be better described than by the underneath descriptive extract, from the "Practical Mechanics' Journal," for December, 1852.

"The Elliptic Rotatory Engine is one of the most successful examples of the modern attempts to apply steam power directly to a revolving crank lever, so as to economise steam, lessen the weight, simplify the constructive details, and convey the power directly to its work. Such an engine is indeed practically equivalent to the causing the steam to lay hold of and actuate the crank or revolving shaft, just as the hand turns round a winch, without the intervention of joints, levers, and connecting rods.

Information will be given, and orders received for the above on application to

WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
1511 Agents for the Patentees.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Fine congous, in chests, at	£4	10	0	per chest
Ditto ditto in ½ ditto, at	2	5	0	½ ditto
Ditto ditto in 10 catty boxes	1	0	0	per box
Ditto souchong, in 10 do. do.	1	5	0	ditto

Extra fine hyson, at 2s. 3d. per lb. by the package.

V. SOLOMON and SONS, Park House, Park-street. 5628

TO STOCKHOLDERS, BUTCHERS, AND Small Buyers.
Country Sales of Horned Stock, Horses, and Sheep, by Auction.
MR. G. SMITH (son of the late Mr. Charles Smith) calls the especial attention of owners of all kind of stock, to his proposed plan of selling by auction out of town, within reach of the Sydney buyers, any cattle, horses, or sheep that may be entrusted to his hammer. He would carefully impress upon such owners the well known fact, that sorting out stock into classes always results in higher returns to the seller, and fuller satisfaction to the purchaser; whilst, above all, it gives the small buyer a chance of fairly competing with the grasping monopolist.

Mr. G. Smith will attend to drafting and selling, either as far from town as Fullager's, or as near as Hearne's; and trusts by his attention to the interests of all parties, to gain a full share of support from Stockholders, Dealers, Butchers, &c.

N.B.—Landed Property surveyed for sale, entire or in lots. Wool sorted, and sold either privately or public.

Address—Mr. G. SMITH, William-street, Woolloomooloo. 6020

M'ARTHUR, TURNBULL, AND Co. Produce Brokers, Shipping and General Commission Agents, Cursitor-street, Launceston, Van Dieman's Land.

Messrs. Charles M'Arthur and Henry M. Turnbull are prepared to receive consignments of goods, ship agencies, or orders to purchase, and ship Van Dieman's Land produce for Sydney.

Launceston, 27th June. 1510

JOHN WARNER AND SONS, established more than 100 years, 8, 9, and 10, Crescent, Jewin-street, Cripplegate, London (prize medal awarded at the Great Exhibition of 1851), manufacturers of Warner's patent brass and iron pumps for deep or shallow wells.

Warner's improved water closets.

Warner's patent beer engines, engine frames for raising water out of deep wells, by manual, horse, or steam power. Fire engines on the London brigade pattern, for 8, 12, 16, 20, or 30 men. Leather hose and buckets for ditto.

Patent vibrating standard iron pumps, for streets and gardens. Ship pumps of a new description.

Brass cocks of every description, for water, gas, or steam.

Brass valves, ditto ditto ditto.

Lead pipe, block tin pipe, and copper pipe.

Portable water closets.

Church bells, factory bells, house bells, cattle and sheep bells, musical hand bells.

Lamps for dining and drawing rooms.

Lamps and lanterns for halls, office lamps.

Lamps for stables, night lamps, &c.

Kitchen utensils of every description in tinned copper, viz., scoops, kettles, saucepans, stewpans, soup-pots, preserving pans, washing coppers, brewing coppers, &c.

Brass cocks for wine, beer, and brandy, water butt cocks, &c.

Brass weights and measures. Gold weights in sets. Copper wine and spirit measures. Tea and coffee urns, prize Exhibition patterns. Roasting jacks. Arnott's ventilators.

Plumbers', ironmongers', and tinmen's tools of every description.

Baths, in copper, zinc, and iron, with heating apparatus. Shower baths. Brass, iron, and plumber's solder. Sheet pewter for counters.

These articles are of their own manufacture, and a vast variety of goods which it would be impossible to enumerate here, and are warranted in every respect.

John Warner and Sons need scarcely state the great advantages and economy resulting from the purchase of goods of first class London make, instead of the slight and imperfect articles with which our colonies are usually inundated. The freight and charges should be borne in mind are the same in both cases: thus inferior goods cost the consumer much more, in proportion, than the best.

John Warner and Sons are desirous that (as manufacturers) their Australian connection should continue to feel a confidence that nothing but good and useful articles will be sent out, as a feeling too often prevails, when the manufacturer is not known, that any inferior article that will not sell in England "will do for the colonies,"—much to the disappointment and loss of the tradesman and consumer.

John Warner and Sons are also merchants of, and always keep a stock of, the following articles, viz.,—

Lead, malleable sheet zinc, copper, patent galvanized tinned iron, block tin, sheet brass, iron, copper, and brass wire, copper and zinc nails, cast iron pipe and gutters, and wrought iron tube.

John Warner and Sons have further to announce that they are prepared to execute any commission, and are in a position to purchase every description of goods in the best market, for cash.

London merchants will derive great advantage by availing themselves of the practical knowledge of goods possessed by John Warner and Sons; and they will find that John Warner and Sons (as manufacturers) can obtain goods cheaper for them than they have been in the habit of getting in the usual way.

Purchasers sending their orders direct, accompanied by bills on London, or consignments of gold dust, wool, tallow, or any description of colonial produce, may secure a faithful and prompt discharge of their commissions, and the best market prices for their consignments.

Engravings and some samples, with prices, may be seen at Wm. Aitken's, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank, to whom also orders may be entrusted.

N.B.—Enquiries respecting John Warner and Sons, and the mode in which they conduct their business, may be made at the Union Bank of Australia and its several branches. 5275

WATCHES.—Messrs. BRUSH AND MAC DONNELL beg to inform their friends and the public that they have just landed, ex Menam, a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches. These are of the same manufacture which have gained them the utmost confidence of the public. No. 488, George-street. 3421

EDWARD H. JONES (late of 62, Cornhill, London), Working Jeweller and Watchmaker, No. 1, Hunter-street, and first shop from George-street, begs to offer the following list of prices for clocks, warranted.

	£	s.	
American striking clocks	1	16	each
Union pattern ditto	2	6	each
Very elegant inlaid clocks, lever movement	3	5	each
Octagon pattern ditto for office	3	0	each
Eight-day office clocks, from	4	0	each

SUPERIOR WHITE SHIRTS.
W. SMITH begs to announce that he has recently been able to make up a very large and well assorted stock of White Shirts, of the very best workmanship, in a variety of shapes and size, and he can confidently recommend them to gentlemen who require to be supplied immediately.

He has also in stock
Dress shirts, for the dining and ball room
Morning shirts, in a variety of novel patterns
Promenade shirts, of all the new designs

Measurement cards sent free of expense by post, and orders satisfactorily executed. Address—

W. SMITH,
Shirt Manufacturer,
4158 39 and 41, Park-street.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING and Outfit Warehouse, 39 and 41, Park street.
A CHOICE selection of fashionably trimmed Under Clothing, in a variety of shapes, now in stock.
Elaborately embroidered chemisettes, sleeves, and handkerchiefs
Wedding orders and outfits for sea executed with great care
Children's dresses in a pleasing variety.
W. SMITH,
4160 39 and 41, Park-street.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES may be obtained upon application to Mr. BARTON, 486, George-street. 4191

OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH
JUST landed, and to be seen at John Hill, Jun., and Son's, a large supply of Oil Cloth of different patterns, equal to any that has ever been imported to this colony.

J. H. and Son wish to call the attention of their customers and the public in general that they can be supplied cheaper than any house in town.

JOHN HILL, JUN., AND SON,
107, King-street.
The old established Oil Cloth Warehouse

FLOOR CLOTHS AND CARPETING.
A. LENEHAN has just received, ex Patrician and Calloe, a choice selection of Floor Cloths, Velvet Pile, Tapestry, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpeting, with Hearth Rugs to match.

Also,
Richly-gilt Pier and Chimney Glasses, Toilet Glasses, &c.
Cabinet and Upholstery Warerooms, 287, Castlereagh-street. 5725

MY WORD!!!
ENGLISH IRON Four-post BEDSTEADS, with Patent Dovetail Joints.

	£	s.	d.
2 feet 6 wide, by 6 feet 4 long at	3	13	6
3 „ „ by 6 „ 4 „	3	17	6
3 „ 6 „ by 6 „ 4 „	4	4	0
4 „ „ by 6 „ 4 „	4	10	0
The Parisian couch bedstead, fitted on castors, fitted with horse-hair cushion and chintz furniture complete	5	5	0
Brown's patent suspension chair or lounge, with hair cushion	4	15	0
Ottoman chair bedsteads, with cushions complete from	4	10	0

China matting, 6-4, 5-4, and 4-4, from 1s. 9d. per yard

Hair and flax mattresses, and bedding of every description, at equally moderate prices.

Note the Address—
R. JOHNSON,
Bedding Warehouse.
169, Pitt-street South, nearly opposite the Congregational Church.

N.B.—A Spring Van to Let. Furniture carefully removed. 3116

EX ST. GEORGE.
Twenty Cases of Hats.
B. MOUNTCASTLE, Importer and Manufacturer, has much pleasure in calling attention to the above shipment of superior Hats, of the newest style, among them are the following shapes—

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
Beaufort, Wilton, and President
LADIES' RIDING HATS.
Jenny Lind and Countess—the last named being quite new, and very much patronized by the ladies of the nobility in England.
A new style of hat for young ladies, called the Florentine, very much worn in England, and exceedingly well adapted for this climate.
A beautiful assortment of Boys' grey, mouse, drab, and black coloured Prince Regent, Prince Arthur, and Hungarian shaped hats.

Australian Hat Warehouse, 487, George-street, and 77, Market-street. 4858

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE Executors of the late William Thurley, 89, King-street East, feel assured they have no need reluctantly to appeal to their friends and the public, after the liberal support they have received since they undertook the administration of his effects. It gives them pleasure now to inform the public that, per Walter Hood, they have received, in addition to their usual stock, an assortment of Ladies' and Gent's, Youths', and Children's Boots and Shoes in great variety, and for excellence of workmanship unrivalled; their uniform practice of asking only one price for an article will be adhered to, which will be in accordance with the lowest possible remunerative profit; this, combined with attention and civility, will insure, they trust, an increasing share of public patronage. 5824

Black Glacé Silk Visites
Rich Watered Silk Mantles
Ditto Black Satin Visites and Mantles.

WALTHAM, RUSH, and CO., (late C. S. Haigh and Co.) respectfully invite the attention of ladies to a large stock of elegant silk and satin visites just received direct from Paris, the shapes are quite new, and without exception the choicest lot of visites in Sydney.

WALTHAM, RUSH, AND CO.,
(Late C. S. Haigh and Co.,)
5515 293, Pitt-street.

10 Cases of Tuscan, Dunstable, and Fancy Straw Bonnets and Hats, from the celebrated house of Vyse and Son, London.

WALTHAM, RUSH, and CO. (late C. S. Haigh and Co.) respectfully invite the attention of ladies to a large shipment of straw bonnets and children's hats; these goods are direct from Vyse and Son, of London, and are all of the newest shapes.

WALTHAM, RUSH, AND CO.,
(Late C. S. Haigh and Co.,
5516 293, Pitt-street

99, King street (between Pitt and George streets).
ELLIS and HART, in consequence of the great quantity of Goods arriving, are determined to sell off the whole of their superior stock of ready-made Clothing, Hosiery, Blankets, Waterproof Clothing, &c., &c., at an immense reduction, to make room for large shipments. Also, some first-rate Canvas Tarpaulins, 16 x 14, 18 x 14, 10 x 16, 22 x 18.

E. and H. still continue to manufacture Tents for the diggings, which they will warrant to stand the most inclement weather. 5925

LOOK! MARK! OBSERVE!
A COMPLETE Suit of Clothes, consisting of a superfine black cloth coat, trousers, satin vest, white shirt, hat, silk neck and pocket handkerchief and gloves, for the sum of three pounds, two shillings, and sixpence, (£3 2s. 6d.) at

Observe the address,
Waterloo House, 101, King-street,
HARRIS, SONS, and COHEN,
5613 Proprietors.

AMERICAN GOODS.—
Rocking chairs
Cane-seat chairs
Wood-seat ditto
Round back office chairs
Childrens' high and low chairs
Office desks, complete
French bedsteads, washstands, &c.
Two and three hoop buckets
Washing machines
Wash boards
Clothes pins
Wood bowls
Nests cash boxes
AMERICAN CLOCKS.
Kossuth 8-day
O. G. ditto
Gothic 8-day and 30 hours
An endless variety of designs.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
8538 York-street, opposite Fruit Market.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Hysonskin tea, in chests, half-chests, and boxes, ex Freak and Planet
Congou ditto, ditto, ditto, ex Freak, General Palmer, and Planet
Souchong ditto, ditto, ex ditto
White Manila, Pampanga, and Taal } sugar, ex Planet
Prime Irish mess beef and pork
Burmestre's prime old port, in 1 doz. cases
Byass's pale ale, in 4 doz. cases
Trueman's stout and porter
Brandy—Martell's and Hennessy's
Sweetened gin (Old Tom) in wood and bottle, per Doggerbank
Nailrod iron
Boiler plates
Metal rods, for bolts
Wood screws
Earthenware, in crates
Two casks of chimney ornaments
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
5392 Spring-street.

Ex Clontarf, Joanna Maria Chr[illegible]tina, Argo, and Walter Hood.

MESSRS. DAVID JONES AND CO. respectively call the attention of their friends and the public generally to the following assortment of Goods, lately received direct from London, Paris, and other Continental Markets, from which their buyer has had the opportunity of selecting personally the richest and choicest fashions.

Ex Clontarf.
DJ&Co. in diamond
Bale 551. Regatta shirtings, Scotch twills
Bale 542. Huckabacks, regatta shirtings
Bale 553. Cotton ticks
Bale 554. Ditto
Bale 555. Ditto
Bale 575. Counterpanes
Bale 576. Ditto
Bale 577. Dimities
Case 578. Quilts and counterpanes
Case 579. Corded skirts, crenolines
Case 580. Ditto ditto
Case 581. Crenolines
Bale 582. Sheetings
Bale 583. Brussels carpets
Bale 584. Ditto
Bale 585. Ditto
Bale 586. Ditto
Bale 587. Ditto
Bale 588. Tapestry carpets
Bale 589. Ditto
Bale 590. Printed druggets
Bale 591. Kidderminster carpets
Bale 592. Ditto
Bale 593. 4-4 Hemp carpets
Bale 594. Brussels carpets
Bale 595. Ditto
Bale 596. Brussels stair carpets
Bale 597. Axminster velvet pile and Berlin rugs
Bale 598. Axminster, Mosaic, and Berlin rugs
Case 599. Delaine and cachmere dresses
Case 600. Regatta shirts
Case 601. Ditto
Case 602. Ditto
Case 603. Ditto
Case 604. Ditto
Case 605. Ditto
Case 606. Chintz furnitures
Case 607. Cachmere hoods
Case 607. Merino shirts, merino pants
Case 608. Ditto ditto
Case 609. Men's brown Lisle half-hose
Case 610. Cotton blankets
Case 611. Cachmere shawls
Case 148. Brown cotton half-hose
Case 149. Women's white cotton hose
Case 150. Ditto ditto
Case 439. Fancy doeskin trousers
Case 440. Boys' and youths' cord trousers
Case 441. Doeskin shooting coats
Case 442. Marble and Balmoral reefing jackets

Ex Joanna Maria Christina.
Bale 165. Fancy doeskins
Bale 166. Pure shirtings
Bale 467. Pure shirtings
Bale 163. Ditto
Bale 169. Ditto
Bale 170. Ditto
Bale 171. Ditto
Bale 172. Ditto
Bale 173. Ditto
Bale 174. Ditto
Bale 175. 36-inch wigans
Bale 176. Ditto
Bale 177. Ditto
Bale 178. 36-inch Queen's cloth
Bale 179. Ditto
Bale 180. Ditto
Bale 181. 9-4 soft sheetings
Bale 182. 10-4 soft sheetings
Bale 183. 9-4 ditto
Bale 184. 10-4 ditto
Bale 185. 11-4 ditto
Bale 186. 4-4 boiled canvas
Bale 187. Ditto
Case 188. Brown Hollands
Case 189. Silesias
Bale 190. Grey twist calicoes
Bale 191. 8-4 grey sheetings
Bale 192. Ditto
Bale 193. 8-4 grey sheetings
Bale 194. Ditto
Bale 195. 31-inch grey twills
Bale 196. Ditto
Bale 197. 8-4 grey twills
Bale 198. Ditto
Bale 199. 36 inch pure shirtings
Bale 200. Ditto
Bale 201. 8-4 soft sheetings

Ex Argo.
13 cases D.J.&Co. in diamond, French Goods consisting of the following superb goods:—
Taffeta noir
Taffeta rayé barré
Pekin carré
Ecossais
Gros gran façonne
Moire antique damas
Damas et mode
Crêpé
Tulle
Robe a volants

Ex Walter Hood.
Case No. 1. French ribbons
Case No. 2. Printed jaconets
Case No. 3. Ditto
Case No. 4.—
Taffetas
Moirés
Pompadours
Ottomans
Albanese dresses
Figured crepe, 6-4 shawls
Case No. 5. Printed bareges
Case No. 7. Mantles
Case No. 56. Mosquito nets
Case No. 57. Muslin curtains
Case No. 58. Lace goods
Case No. 59. Sewn muslin goods
Case No. 60. Girls' and maids' tuscan bonnets
Case No. 61. Women's tuscan bonnets
Case No. 62. Women's milan imperial
Case No. 63. Ditto ditto
Case No. 64. Girl's Isabella and Princess Royal Hats
Case No. 65. Men's leghorn hats
Case No. 66. Ditto ditto
Case No. 67. Ditto ditto
Case No. 68, Ditto ditto
Case No. 69. Dito ditto
Case No. 70. Men's leghorn hats
Case No. 71. Girls' ditto
Case No. 72. Ditto
Case No. 74. Youth's ditto
Case No. 75. Men's ditto
Case No. 76. Ditto
Case No. 77. Ditto
Case No. 78. Ditto
Case No. 79. Youths' ditto
Case No. 80. Boys' ditto
Case No. 81. Women's broad Luton bonnets
Case No. 82. Fancy straw bonnets
Case No. 83. Ladies' under clothing, children's ditto
Case No. 84. Ladies' under clothing, children's ditto
Case No. 85. Dress caps
Case No. 86. Cap fronts
Case No. 87. Ditto
Case No. 88. Cap cauls
Case No. 89. Cambric handkerchiefs, in boxes
Case No. 90. Black crapes
Case No. 91. Haberdashery
Case No. 92. Cambric handkerchiefs
Case No. 93. Mantles
Case No. 94. Aerophane bonnets
Case No. 95. Printed barege robes and shawls
Case No. 96. Cap flowers and wreaths
Case No. 456. Felt hats
Case No. 457. Ditto
Case No. 458. Regatta shirts
Case No. 459. Tweed shooting coats
Case No. 460. Regatta shirts
Case No. 461. Black cloth trousers
Case No. 462. Shooting coats 6691

NOTICE.—The undersigned have admitted Messrs. Frederick Ford, Thomas James Thompson, and Samuel Symonds, as partners in the business carried on in George-street, Sydney, from 1st July, 1853. The firm will be continued as heretofore under the name and style of DAVID JONES AND CO. 6090

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, ex Bangalore, from Canton—
Hysonskin, in chests, half ditto, and boxes
Congou, in ditto, ditto, ditto
Souchong, in ditto, ditto, ditto
Hyson, in boxes
WILLIAM WALKER, JUN., AND CO.,
995 Wharf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Reserve your Purchases.
Will open! Will open! Will open!!
On Saturday next, the 20th instant.
THE PANTECHNETHECA, Pitt-[illegible]eet, three doors South of the Theatre. The Proprie[illegible] beg respectfully to call the attention of the la[illegible]ery, &c., and solicit their choice stock of [illegible]w establishment their patronage to their [illegible] manner as which will be conducted in such [illegible]ely, the cannot fail of giving satisfaction, [illegible] newest goods at the lowest prices, [illegible] attention and civility, indeed the fac simile of a first-rate London House

The following goods, ex Clontarf, Harriet, Argo, St. George, Alert, and other late arrivals, will be found to defy competition in quality and price, being well bought in the home market, and small profits and quick returns being the order of the day at the Pantechnetheca, to make room for further shipments daily expected.
Rich satin and silk mantles
Rich scarf barege shawls, 4 yards long
Ditto square ditto
Ditto silk ditto, printed
Very rich printed cachmere
Ditto ditto scarfs
Rich glacé and brocaded silks
Black satins, every quality
Black Gros de Naples and satinettes
Coloured ditto ditto
Sarsnets and Persians
Black and coloured French merinos
Ditto English ditto
Barége, balsorine, and muslin dresses, in great variety
Hoyle's printed cambrics, fast colours, new patterns
Ditto ditto, in lilacs
Several cases of fancy prints, various
A splendid case of mourning prints
Horrock's longcloth, in all numbers
Family linens, shirtings, and calicos
Table damasks, dimity, toilets, &c., &c.
Ladies' hosiery in all its branches
Fancy goods, parasols, &c., &c.
Haberdashery, at London prices

The proprietors also beg to solicit the patronage of the gentlemen of Sydney to their immense stock of clothing, and beg to inform them that they intend to manufacture garments in the first style of fashion, and for price and quality they challenge the trade.

As also to their Mining friends they invite an inspection of their stock of tents and tarpaulins of all dimensions, manufactured under their especial directions

The Proprietors will not attempt to mislead the public by advertising a list of prices—quality being the true test of cheapness; and although comparisons may be odious to many, they are quite certain that a comparison with the other Houses will at once convince them of the same.

Any article bought and not approved of will be exchanged, without the slightest hesitation.

Gentlemen's superfine dress and frock coats
Ditto Oxonian and paletots
Ditto lounging coats, in great variety
Ditto sporting and shooting ditto
Ditto cloth and cassimere trousers, made with the latest French and American improvements
An endless variety of fancy doeskins and tweeds
Rich satins and silk vests
Ditto valentias and doeskins
Sporting and shooting vests, in all texures
Marsella and summer ditto
Gentlemen's dress shirts in great variety
Ditto longcloth ditto at all prices
Ditto fancy regatta ditto
Ditto hosiery in all its branches
An immense assortment of under clothing, consisting of Guernseys in every size and colour, pants, &c., &c.
Several bales of scarlet blankets
Ditto blue ditto
Ditto white ditto
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto Scotch twill shirts
Ditto scarlet and blue serge ditto
Ditto California frocks, &c.
Hats and caps in every shape and make
Every article necessary for an outfit to the Mines or any part of the Globe
ELLIS AND HART,
6709 Proprietors.

ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned
Case brandy, Clouzeau's
Ditto gin, key brand
Whiskey, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Port, in cases
Sherry, in ditto, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Champagne, in cases
Rudgard's Lincoln A1 ale, in hogsheads and barrels
Ditto ditto XXXX stout, in ditto ditto
Henley's bottled cider
Tobacco, in kegs, R. and D. Dunlop
Champion's No. 24 vinegar
Whybrow's pint pickles
Mustard, in 1 lbs., ½ lbs., and jars
Fine French mess pork
Ditto American ditto ditto
Pearl brandy
Scotch oatmeal, in barrels
Flour, in sacks
Lead piping, ½ inch, ⅝ inch, 1 inch
Spades
Charcoal tin plates, IC, IX, IXX, DX, DXX
Muntz's patent metal, 22 to 28 oz.
Ewbank's nails, 1½ to 5 inch
Wheat mills
Gas fittings
Saddlery
Saws, guns, saw files, &c.
Iron bedsteads
Soda water and bottling machines, with extra leathers
Varnishes
Enamelled glass
Corks
Liverpool dairy salt
Ditto coarse ditto
Whiting
Grindstones
Oven tiles and plaster of Paris
Cotton waste
Brushware
Three-bushel corn sacks
Woolpacks, bagging, &c.
Best navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
Haberdashery, shawls
Dispers, linens, prints, &c.
Clothing
Shoe thread
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.,
5137 Church-hill.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned.
A large quantity of Congou and Hysonskin Teas, in chests and half-chests, and boxes—
120 Barrels prime mess pork
50 Half-barrels ditto
1000 Boxes cheese
100 Barrels oatmeal
24 Cases fancy biscuits
HOW, WALKER, AND CO.,
4896 Circular Quay.

AMERICAN TIMBER.
FOR SALE in Lots to suit the views of Purchasers. The undersigned have for Private Sale the lumber now landing ex St. Thomas, from New York, comprising
Boards, assorted dressed
Ditto ditto undressed
Planks ditto
Boards, groved and tongued
Planks dressed
Joists
Scantling
Wall hips
Also
Bricks
Windows
Laths
Shingles

Parties can be supplied at reasonable rates, on application to Mr. HENRY DODDS, on Shepherd and Algers' (late Bott's) Wharf, or GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. Counting-house, 474, George-street. August 13th. 5960

ENGLISH HAMS AND BACON.—
800 Hams
100 Bundles Bacon
Just landed, and on sale by
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
5796 Sussex-street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST 15.—Clara, barque, 368 tons, Captain Jarman, from the Downs March 26th. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. M. Jewell, Mr. James, and Mons. Labour. R. and E. Tooth, agents.

August 15.—Bonnie Doon, barque, 284 tons, Captain Tutty, from Melbourne, 7th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. M'Laughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Francis and family, Mr. and Mrs. Earley and family, Mrs. Silver and child, Miss Morgan, Messrs. Green, Clegg, Moore, Blundell, M'Davell, Hobbs, Kilgellan, Hayes, Golding, and 50 in the steerage.

August 15.—Emma, barque, 191 tons, Captain Kelly, from Melbourne 7th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Tait and Miss Tait, Miss Walsh, Mrs. Howard, Mr. Lourie, Captain Everingham, and ten in the steerage.

August 16.—Freak, brig, 245 tons, Captain Burns, from Launceston August 9th. Passengers—Mrs. Parfitt and two children, Miss Griffiths and servant, Miss Warner, Miss Jones, Messrs. Barnett and Nathan and one in the steerage.

August 15.—Rory O'More, barque, 296 tons, Captain J. J. Church, from Calcutta, May 27th. Passengers: Messrs. Paterson, Gouldsbury, Plumb, O'Phillips, and 27 in the steerage. Smith, Campbell, and Co., agents.

August 16.—Amelia, barque, 191 tons, Captain Birkenshaw, from Melbourne, the 6th instant. Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, and 19 in the steerage. Morris and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.

August 14.—Woodlark, for South Sea Fisheries.
August 15.—Sir Bevois, for Batavia.
August 15.—Fleetwood and Francis, for London; resumed her voyage.
August 15.—Albemarle, for Ceylon.
August 15.—Mary Montague for Batavia.
August 15.—Harriet, for Singapore.
August 15.—Sophie, for Valparaiso.
August 15.—Pet, for Guam.
August 15.—Wallace, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Ann Mary, for London; Senator, for Calcutta; Cinque Freres, for Pondicherry.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 15.—Rover, from the Hawkesbury, with 560 bushels maize, 40 bushels wheat; Flirt, from the Richmond, with 30,000 feet cedar; Rainbow, Absalom, and Prosperous, from Brisbane Water, with 21,000 feet timber, 60,000 laths; Adventure, Vision, Coquette, and Jenny Lind, from Newcastle, with 179 tons coals, 6 trusses hay, 1000 bushels maize.

IMPORTS.

August 15.—Clara, from London: 244 cases, 16 half-hogsheads, C. Abrahams; 9 casks, 12 baskets, 30 barrels, 250 drums, C. Chapman; 2 cases, 2 hogsheads, R. Andrews; 111 tons coals, 2 bins malt, 23 butts, 65 pockets hops, R. and E. Tooth; 6 bales, 4 cases, J. Thompson and Son; 6 bales, 10 cases, 3 casks, 10 barrels, 10 carroteels, R. Porter; 300 cases, M. Orr and Co.; 10 quarter-casks, 23 hogsheads, 50 cases, Brown and Co.; 6 cases, A. Dreutler; 1 piano, S. G. Gordon; 1 case, E. Salamon; 3 hogsheads, J. T. Smith; 5 cases, M. H. Solomon; 50 hogsheads, D. M'Kellar; 2 cases, W. R. Piddington; 8 hogsheads, M'Nabb, Hamilton, and Co.; 12 cases, 12 trunks, 5 bales, L. Harris and Son; 5 cases, M. Levey; 1 case, Webb, Mallinson, and Co.; 43 trunks, 5 hogsheads, 1 puncheon, 316 cases, 30 bales, 330 casks, 20 drums, 8 crates, 20 weights, J. Marks; 100 hogsheads, Buyers and Learmonth; 1 case, Commissariat Department; 3 casks, H. Prescott; 14 cases, 3 bales, M'Nabb, Brothers, and Co.; 2 cases, G. Rees; 389 cases, 10 hogsheads, 6 tierces, 141 casks, R. Coveney; 1 case, 37 trunks, J. Joseph; 1 case, Ford; 107 casks, M. Birnstingl; 1 case, P. B. Whitfield; 10 cases, Lazarus; 3 cases, Captain Bell; 40 coils rope, 1 case, Lane and Co.; 20 cases, 16 casks, 100 boxes, 12 tierces, 10 pockets, 10 bags, 110 barrels, 100 drums, G. Thomas and Co.; 5 casks, 55 cases, A. S. Levy; 21 cases, 1 cask, Young and Co.; 1 cask, G. F. Guting; 10 carboys, 1 bag, J. A. Buttrey; 4 hogsheads, 10 cases, 4 bales, 3 casks, Order.

August 16.—Amelia, from Melbourne, 700 barrels flour, 300 cases furniture, 40 tierces tobacco and sundries. Order.

August 15.—Bonnie Doon, from Melbourne: 800 barrels flour, 200 barrels maize, order.

August 15—Emma, from Melbourne: 40 hhds. wine, 18 cases furniture, 148 boxes candles, 876 barrels flour, 168 bags bread, 10 gold washing machines, order.

EXPORT OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

List of consignees and quantities of Australian gold by the barque Ann Mary, Captain Stephens, to sail this day for London:—

	Oz.	dwt.	gr.
Commercial Banking Company ...	2881	10	0
Ray, Glaister, and Co.	308	9	0
G. A. Lloyd and Co.	300	0	0
	3489	19	0

SPECIE.

G. A. Lloyd and Co. ... 3255 dollars, gold.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—By the Julia Ann, this evening, at 6.

FOR NELSON.—By the Cronkhane, this evening, at 6.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Fettercairn, this day, at 3 P.M.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered outwards: August 15. Fettercairn, 220 tons, Mailler, for Melbourne; St. George, barque, 226 tons, Patterson, for Callao; Supply, schooner, 120 tons, Dalmayne, for South Sea Islands.

The Clara has had a protracted voyage of 144 days from England, in consequence of having been becalmed 42 days on the line, and detained by light airs from the north-east for upwards of a week in the vicinity of the Howe. On the 8th instant she passed seven vessels in the Straits, all steering to the westward, and on Sunday, at noon, passed a small barque off Cape St. George, steering to the southward and westward. The Clara brings no report of vessels spoken.

The brig Gratia, belonging to Edward Lane, Esq., has been sold by Captain Malcolm, to Messrs. William and John Donaldson, of Newcastle, for £1250 cash.

The Cinque Freres, and Senator, were at anchor at the Heads last evening.

We have been requested to state that the screw steamship Ann will (by request of shippers to Port Cooper) proceed to that port, as well as to Nelson and Wellington, returning by those ports.

The Iron Prince, steamer, from London, and the Waratah heure, were entering Port Phillip Heads when the Bonnie Doon left.

The cargo of the Freak, from Launceston, consists of bark, barley, hay, and bricks; the manifest we were unable to procure.

The Rory O'More exchanged signals 30 miles S.E. of Cape Otway with the ship Superior, from Melbourne to Batavia. A schooner supposed to be Titan passed up the river to Calcutta, while the Rory O'More lay at Sangor; the latter vessel made the best passage of last season to Calcutta, via Cape Leuwen, having accomplished it in 34 days; her return passage has been one almost uninterrupted succession of contrary winds and stormy weather. The day after leaving Calcutta Sand Heads, her courses were blown in ribbons from the yards, and her main-top-gallant yard snapped, by the buckling of the masts during a violent hurricane of four hours' duration from the north-west. The cholera was raging fearfully at Calcutta, the weather was intensely hot, and the mortality frightful. Freights to England varied from £3 5s. to £4, and shipping was in demand. The cargo of the Rory O'More consists chiefly of rum, rice, and cordage.

WATER POLICE OFFICE.—Yesterday, four men belonging to the Adventure were brought up, on bail, charged with insubordination, but it having appeared that the Adventure was registered at Melbourne, the case could not be proceeded with under the Colonial Act. Mr. Martin, who appeared for the prosecution, then suggested that the case should be proceeded with under the old Water Police Act, but it was found the section under which such a case would come had been repealed; the case was therefore dismissed, and Mr. Nichols (who with Mr. Holroyd, appeared for the defence), applied for costs, as the men had been brought up on a charge which could not be sustained. The application was refused. There were two men belonging to the Earl of Elgin, brought up for assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty; the first, named John Jackson, was fined 20s. or 14 days' gaol; and the second, James Martin, whose conduct appeared to be most outrageous, having bitten severely two of the constables, and torn their trousers almost to atoms, was ordered to pay a fine of 40s. together with 2s. 6d. costs, or one month in gaol.—Pedro, a seaman belonging to the Helen Baird, was sentenced to four weeks to gaol, for continued neglect of duty, to which charge he pleaded guilty.—Robert Hughes appeared, having been given in charge by John Campbell, Esq., J.P., on Saturday evening, drunk and making use of abusive language; he was, however, discharged on Mr. Campbell stating that, as he was in the watch-house for two nights, he did not wish to press the case.—John Gillespie, a seaman belonging to the Earl of Elgin, summoned Joseph Lawson, the master of the said ship, for an assault, to which, Mr. Nichols, who appeared for Captain Lawson, pleaded guilty, but pleaded as extenuation that there being a squall at the time, and the complainant not obeying his orders, while he (the complainant) was at the wheel, irritated him so much that he did commit the assault. The bench ordered him to pay a fine of 10s. with 9s. costs, with a reprimand from the bench.—John Phillip summoned Joshua Miller for neglecting to have his certificate of discharge; the defendant did not appear, and Phillips having proved his case, and that he was 21 days out of employment, the bench ordered that Joshua Miller pay a fine of £5, in default his goods to be seized and sold, or, if insufficient, that he be committed to Her Majesty's gaol for one month.—There were three or four drunkards' cases of no interest.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Barque Clara, August 15th, 1853.

Captain JARMAN,

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, passengers by the above vessel from London to Sydney, beg to thank you for your kindness and attention to the general comfort of all on board. We must also express the same sentiment for officers of the above ship; and at the same time express our belief that, although the voyage has been somewhat protracted, we cannot but testify that every exertion has been made to ensure a quick passage. Trusting that you may always have a passage as free from accidents, &c.,

F. L. Oliver and lady
Wm. J. James
Joseph Thomas and lady.

SYDNEY GOLD ESCORT.—Letters have been received from Gundagai, accounting for the non-arrival of the boxes of gold due and money on Friday last, on which day the escort was due in Sydney. It appears that from the alarming extension of the floods, in consequence of the recent heavy rains, all progress by the usual roads was completely stopped, and the detachments were compelled to make wide circuits to head the creeks, which were impassable at the usual crossings. In consequence the journey from the Ovens diggings to Gundagai, usually done in four days, occupied thirteen days, and the officer in command, from Gundagai to Goulburn, was, at the date of these letters, unable to leave the former township. The waters were subsiding, and it is hoped and expected that the boxes will arrive on Friday next.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

AUGUST.		SUN Rises	SUN Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. Even
16	TUESDAY	6 40	5 29	4 57	5 30

Full Moon, 9h. 0m., a.m., August 19.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING AUGUST 16,

Will be produced the Drama of The JEWESS: or, the Council of Constance: Emperor Sigismond, Mr. Belfield; Cardinal di Brogni, Mr. Rogers; Prince Leopold, Mr. Willis; Eleazar Mendizabel, Mr. Warde; John Forrester, Mr. Griffiths; Rachel Mendizabel, Mrs. Guerin; Abigail, Mrs. Gibbs. Dance, Miss A. Hart. To conclude with the laughable Farce of The LOTTERY TICKET: Capias, Mr. Rogers; Wormwood, Mr. Howard; Charles, Mr. Willis; Mrs. Corset, Mrs. Gibbs; Susan, Mrs. Rogers.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1853.

'Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.'

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

THE meeting of opponents of the proposed constitutional changes was well attended. The Theatre was well filled, and all classes of the community appeared to be represented. The proceedings were unanimous, and the spirit of the meeting was entirely with those who had convened it? The speeches were to the point, but more declamatory than argumentative.

And what will be the effect of the petition. Delay is asked for, and will probably be granted, as it would be ungracious to refuse it; but it can only be a delay of a few days, for if the measure is to be decided by anything like a full house, the principles must be settled by the first week of September. Any attempt to postpone the second reading for more than a week will be in effect to throw the Bills over until next session. We do not consider this would be a very great calamity; we can go on very well as we are for another year or two, but let those who wish to postpone the second reading understand what they are doing.

The best speech of the day was Mr. DARVALL'S: with those who know him not it was decidedly effective, but those who have watched his career as a politician have no faith in his sincerity; he is a man of expediency, and, from the turn of his mind, and professional education, could, and would, if it were his cue, at any time reply to his own argument. Indeed, if the measure should stand over until next year he will probably do so, for he tells us that the change of sentiment on a great political question may be a proof of wisdom, and that to correct to-morrow the errors of to-day is what no man should be blamed for. We see no reason, therefore, why Mr. DARVALL in 1854 should not correct the errors of Mr. DARVALL of 1853, especially if in the meantime he should be appointed to a high political office, which is by no means unlikely. But we would remind the learned gentleman, and those who think with him, that they should not be too hard upon those who cannot turn quite so readily as themselves.

The suggestion for a dissolution, even viewed from the side of the opposition, is altogether premature. When the principles of the Bill have been settled, it will be time enough for those who are dissatisfied to ask for an appeal to the country; but were there to be a general election to-morrow, there would, we are convinced, be very few changes in the composition of the House; we question if one of the leading men could be left out. That, however, is beside the question. If a very large proportion of the inhabitants were to ask for a dissolution in order that members might be elected specially for the consideration of this important measure, the Executive could hardly refuse to comply with the request; but an application made before the House has decided upon the Bill would certainly not be complied with.

We have devoted so much space to the report, that we must postpone until to-morrow any further remarks upon the proceedings.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MEETING TO DAY.

AUGUST – Tuesday, 16.—John Foster, an adjourned single meeting, at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the CHAIRMAN and JOHN CAMPBELL Esq., J.P.

THE CROWN PROSECUTOR conducted the following cases for the Crown.

George Button was indicted for assaulting Frederick Charles Pobjee. The jury found the defendant guilty, and having been for some time in gaol he was sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks.

Patrick Mace was indicted for stealing cedar at the Richmond River, the property of John Gordon. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Holroyd and Mr. Nichols. The jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

Henry Maynard was indicted for stealing in a dwelling house money to the amount of thirty pounds, of the property of James Lester. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Brenan. The jury found the prisoner not guilty and he was discharged.

Margaret Hilliard, found guilty of stealing, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Parramatta Gaol.

Roderick Logan, found guilty of feloniously wounding, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour in Sydney Gaol.

Michael Healy, found guilty of feloniously wounding, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour on the roads.

John Simcox and William Ford, found guilty of stealing, were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour respectively in Sydney and Parramatta Gaols.

William Gillen, who pleaded guilty of stealing, was sentenced to three years' hard labour on the roads.

Catherine Murray, who pleaded guilty of stealing, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Parramatta Gaol.

The Court adjourned.

PETTY LARCENIES.—A female named Campbell was yesterday convicted of stealing a number of yams, of the value of 2s. the property of Mr. James Smith, of Miller's Point, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s. or be imprisoned for a week. She said that, wherever the yams came from her husband procured them and gave them to her to carry home; Mr. Smith found them in her possession, but saw a man run away, he could not however identify the prisoner Campbell as that man, and he was therefore discharged.—William Baker was on Saturday evening discovered by Mr. Napoleon Lavelle, chief mate of the Despatch, lying at the Flour Company's Wharf, in the act of carrying away a number of plates, which he had previously abstracted from a crate lying on the wharf, which had in the course of the day been landed from the vessel.—Yesterday Baker was summarily convicted, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for a period of one month.

THE CONSTITUTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A PUBLIC meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Victoria Theatre, convened by advertisement in accordance with the arrangements decided on at a preliminary meeting held about a fortnight since, to petition the Legislative Council to postpone the consideration of the New Constitution Bill, and to provide such measures as, failing the adoption of the petition, may tend most successfully to prevent that measure from finally passing into law. The meeting was very numerously attended—the pit and boxes, both upper and lower, being crowded.

On the stage were assembled a large number of the most respectable and influential of the inhabitants of Sydney; amongst whom might be conspicuously remarked the leading merchants of the city, who have hitherto studiously abstained from interference in political matters.

On the motion of W. Browne, Esq., John Gilchrist, Esq., was voted by acclamation into the chair.

The CHAIRMAN prayed the patience of the meeting for a few minutes previously to commencing the proceedings, as some gentlemen who it was arranged should take part in them had not yet arrived.

In about five minutes, during which the audience remained quiet and expectant,

The CHAIRMAN came forward, and, on the subsidence of very loud applause, opened the business of the day with the following observations:—When the unexpected proposition was made to me by the Committee that I should preside on this very important occasion, I felt that there were many gentlemen much better qualified to fill it, but as it appeared to be the unanimous wish of the Committee, I did not feel warranted in refusing it, and it is very gratifying to find the selection has been so warmly and cordially supported by this meeting. (Cheers.) It is now twenty-five years since I arrived in the colony; and although many changes have taken place, and many important measures been brought forward, I consider the one we are now assembled to discuss the most important of them all. I, like too many here, have been little more than a looker-on; but the time has now arrived when every man who has any stake in the colony is called upon to express his opinion. (Cheers.) This colony is now assuming a very important position, and, as one of the proofs of it, the Home Government have sent out instructions to grant us a constitution to be framed by ourselves, and in conformity with these instructions a bill has been brought before the Legislative Council. We are indebted to the framers of this bill for the pains and labour they have bestowed on it, and although, no doubt, in accordance with their opinions and desires, still it must be borne in mind that they are but the representatives of the people, and that it is their duty to pause before passing such a measure, until the opinions and wishes of their constituents are expressed and known on the subject. The papers have lately furnished us with the opinions of some of the most eminent statesmen in England on some of the most important principles set forth in the bill, and these opinions are useful in guiding us in forming our opinion. I therefore hope that this meeting is the signal for meetings to be held over the breadth and length of the colony, and that all parties will see the necessity of coming forward and unmistakably and decidedly expressing their opinions to guide their representatives in the course they desire they should adopt.—(Great cheering.) The period for which the proprietor has handsomely allowed us the use of this house being but short, I trust that those gentlemen who intend to address the meeting will be as brief as the importance of the subject will admit of; and I also trust that the proceedings of this meeting will be marked with calmness, moderation, and firmness.—(Cheers.) I will now call upon the Secretary to read the advertisement calling the meeting together.—(Great cheering.)

Mr. W. R. PIDDINGTON then came forward, and read the following advertisement:—

COLONISTS!

Will you submit to be robbed of your rights? (Shouts of No.)

A Committee of the Legislative Council has passed a New Constitution for the colony, by which it is proposed—

1. To create a colonial nobility, with hereditary privileges. (Tremendous groans.)

2. To construct an Upper House of Legislature, in which the people will have no voice. (Great disapprobation.)

3. To add 18 new seats to the Lower House, only one of which is to be allotted to Sydney, while the other 17 are to be distributed among the country and squatting districts. (Disapprobation.)

4. To squander the public revenue by pensioning off the officers of the Government at their full salaries, thus implanting in our institutions a principle of endless jobbery and corruption. (Groans.)

5. To fix this oligarchy, in the name of free institutions, on the people irrevocably, so that no future Legislature can reform it, even by an absolute majority. (Groans.)

The Legislative Council have had the hardihood to propose passing this unconstitutional and anti-British measure with only a few days' notice, and before it can possibly be considered by the colonists at large. (Great disapprobation.)

A great public meeting will be held this day, Monday, August 15, in the Royal Victoria Theatre, to resist this flagrant attack upon the public liberty. The chair will be taken at one o'clock.

Colonists! speak now, or for ever hold your peace. (Loud cheering.)

The Chairman then called upon Mr. DARVALL to propose the first resolution, and the hon. and learned gentleman came forward and was received with immense applause. He said: The meeting of the men of Sydney now before him had assembled at a few hours' notice to redeem the colony, he hoped, from the reproach which had been too frequently, and perhaps too justly, thrown upon them of the wretched apathy they displayed in all matters relating to their political condition. He congratulated them on having on this occasion thrown off that reproach; he congratulated them that at this important crisis they had come forward manfully and with one voice, and seeing this, he for one now should never despair of the redemption of all the political liberties of the colony. Apathetic they might have been—they had been—but at this meeting he was proud to say they showed they were true to their trust as a British community—that they possessed that distinguishing characteristic of the British people, wherever their lot was cast in the world, that in the hour of danger they were ready to do their duty. (Immense cheering.) He (Mr. Darvall) had been called on by many of his most intelligent and influential constituents to come forward and state his opinions in public on this great and important question, and although he had at first felt that generally it would be more proper, and more prudent, to discuss measures of legislation only on the floor of the House of which he was a member, maturer reflection had convinced him that there were times of emergency in which all feelings of delicacy must give way before the public good. He had felt that he should not be justified on this occasion in standing aloof from this great contest, in which they were now engaged.—(Cheers.) He confessed, however, that a feeling of regret oppressed him at finding himself in the position he now occupied. Gladly would he have seen in that position a man who had already served them often, and so well in times of need one who had been the founder of the liberties of the colony. Gladly, he repeated, would he have seen that man taking the lead in this movement, and not leaving it to him who had known them politically but for a few short years; and he knew, too, full well, that a power and ability which he could not command, he would have brought into this great struggle. He had nothing to say against that gentleman's motives in the course he had taken. He had a right to believe they were as pure and as patriotic as his own, or those of any man in that meeting; but he believed though his motives were good, his principles and opinions were wrong, and this too added to the pain he felt that the post of honour in this question, should be left to younger and weaker hands. It was needless for him to name the great man he alluded to,—they all knew who he meant (cries of yes! Wentworth, Wentworth! with vehement groaning on one side, and applause on the other). He would, at all events, tell them this, if they did not know him they must be a most ungrateful multitude. They could not, he was sure, as British men, thus easily blot out the debt of gratitude which Mr. Wentworth's services to the colony must have, or ought to have, heaped upon their hearts (great cheering with partial groans.) He trusted they would not do themselves that dishonour which must ensue from disowning those services, now that they had reaped all the advantage that could be reaped from them; that they would not disfigure their own proceedings by any unfair and improper reflections on a man, who once had served them so faithfully and so truthfully; that they would not blur the principles they now professed, and which they had assembled to enforce, by abject personalities; that they would not tarnish the fair achievement they were met to accomplish, and which, by God's will, they would, in spite of all opposition, fully accomplish, by personal invective or angry prejudice. (Tremendous cheers.) He told them that they would, they must, accomplish this achievement. Let the voice of the colonists be heard upon it through the length and breadth of New South Wales, and he believed that voice would be unanimous almost in opposition to the measure now proposed to be inflicted on them. The house they stood in, the nursery of the British Drama in this colony, and which by the spirited liberality of the proprietor had been placed at their disposal this afternoon; might remind them of the high and noble sentiments of him, who, by his immortal genius, had made the British Drama what it was; and he, who in his own soul-stirring words had told them

> Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just;
> And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
> Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

And were they to be ashamed of their cause on this occasion? Where they assembled to do any thing but what was right? and had they any object of self-aggrandizement to spur them on to this movement? had they, in short any one object but to promote the welfare and the honour of their common country? (Great applause.) There had been many arguments of different kinds brought forward in opposition to this movement. A daily paper had, for instance, declared that the opposition now offered to this Bill by many parties was inconsistent, and had raked up old documents to prove it so. Now he, for one, was prepared to admit the seeming inconsistency. When it was first proposed to frame a constitution for the colony, the first great object of those who really wished to assimilate the institutions of this colony to those of Great Britain was to separate entirely the nominee from the elective element in the Legislation of the country. They wished to adopt the great principle of the English constitution, of giving the disposal and distribution of the funds of the country into the hands of the representatives of the people alone. They desired that the taxation and expenditure of the country should not be in any way interfered with by the nominees of the Crown. This was the great essential and fundamental principle of the constitution of England; and when the proposal was first made to this country to frame a constitution for itself, what wonder, looking as they did with love, veneration, and admiration to the institutions of their mother country—that great community whose empire knew no limit, and which had diffused so widely the blessings of civilisation and freedom, what wonder, he repeated, that they should look for the index to their onward progress in the precedents of their revered fatherland? They then believed that the analogies of the British constitution would be best preserved by a House of Representatives and a House of Nominees. He confessed that four years ago he was of this opinion, and many of those whom he saw around him thought with him. But if, after four years' reflection and experience, they felt that they were wrong—wrong not in the end they desired to attain, but in the means to attain it—why should they not shake off the errors they had fallen into? Why should they not receive the lessons experience had taught them? (Cheers.) Of what use was it for mortal and erring man to live upon this earth if it were not to strive to correct to-morrow the errors of to-day? (Great applause.) The whole nature of man was opposed to any supposition of obstinate fixity of opinion. The motionless impulses of infancy were strengthened and invigorated in the grown man, and the rashness of manhood was sobered and chastened by the riper experience of old age. Therefore he thought the ground on which this argument of consistency was based was taken away; it ought to have no weight—it could have no weight with reflective and conscientious men. He regarded it as naught (cheers). But he would ask, who was, of whatever age and experience, of whatever genius and ability, who was not open to the charge of inconsistency in this question. They found at this day, noblemen of England, distinguished but a few years ago by their exclusive tenets of conservatism, now openly declaiming that no house of legislature—whether upper or lower—could work well, could be permanent, excepting that the representative element formed the basis of its constitution. They had arrived, by the experience which they had of the progress of the intelligence of the world, at the conclusion that no constitution formed otherwise would work, although a few short years ago they would have feared to contemplate these propositions. They found the select wisdom of the empire—the Privy Council of England—advocating the admission of this representative element into the upper chambers of the British colonies. They found Lord Grey and other statesmen long versed in colonial politics, sharing in the same conviction. If, then, these changes had taken place in the minds of English statesmen, why should they not also take place here? Why should not the same bright light of intelligence and wisdom break in upon them in this new world as it had done in the old? True, they had suggested before a constitution assimilated as they believed to the constitution of Great Britain, but which involved the pernicious principle of a nominee upper house. True they now abandoned that pernicious principle, because, with the wisest British statesmen they had arrived at the belief that no Government at all could exist which was not based on that respect, love, and confidence in the hearts of the people, which among Britons only free and representative institutions could secure. (Great applause.) No community of Britons would be content to be governed by any body, Legislative or Executive, that was not responsible to themselves; and seeing this was the real principle of the glorious British Constitution—seeing that the principle of the representation of the people pervaded it throughout—they had done right—if their object was right before—in preserving that object, and abandoning the means they found were inefficient to attain it. What was the House which, under the proposed Constitution Bill they would possess? A House of nominees alike irresponsible to the Sovereign and to the people. Now the whole page of history went to show that all nominee institutions must tend to corruption and decay (cheers); that there was no safety, no security, no permanency in any form of government which did not involve that responsibility which made men look forward to reward for their virtues and good achievements, and to punishment and condemnation for their evil ones, both here and hereafter. It was, therefore, because it was necessary to assimilate the constitution of this country to that of England that he repudiated the principle of nomineeism. The spirit of the British constitution was, he believed, essentially representative in all its branches. True, they had a House of Lords. But that House of Lords, in its origin, in its growth, in its institutions, had no analogy with this proposed house of nominees. The House of Lords derived its right as a branch of the Legislature from its own demand, from the rights which those Lords held under feudal institutions. The House of Peers was created by no imposition of royal hands, by no appointment of the supreme power. It was a class of the people,—and it sprang into opposition to the Crown, the moment its liberties and privileges were invaded by the Crown, and it established itself as a resistant and correcting power over the Crown. The Lords at the sword's point, obtained from the King a measure of popular freedom, different in degree, but in principle the same, as that which they were now contending for. It was the first admission of the popular element into the sovereign rule. Since that memorable occasion the influence of the House had been felt in England, and though like all bodies they had at times succumbed to enervating and corruptive influences—they had generally stood as a great conservative body,—conservative of the liberties of the country,—between the encroachments of the Crown and the licentiousness of the people. No doubt these were the reasons why, in the progress of popular freedom, the House of Lords had not been abolished, and no doubt the advocates of an upper and irresponsible House asked why, if such an institution had worked ill for constitutional freedom in England, it had not been abolished. He thought he had shown sufficiently that in origin, in structure, in growth, and in interests of its own, the House of Lords was essentially different from the body proposed to be erected here. But in this argument it must not be overlooked that great statesmen had paused to consider whether it would not be advisable to abolish that body, the influence of which depended alone on the wealth, wisdom, education, and intelligence of its members, and any assimilation to which could never be created in this colony. He believed, therefore, that the erection of a house of nominees would be no assimilation to the venerable constitution of the mother country; it would be a futile attempt to assimilate in form, in perfect defiance of what he contended to be the soul of that constitution,—the representative principle. Let them, if they sought for argument in support of opposition to this proposed Bill, look at the working of the nominee system amongst themselves. They found the nominees now in their Legislative Council, men, who in their private and personal capacities were as much respected, as effective and influential for public improvement and public good, as any other set of individuals in the country. But no sooner did they become branded with those fatal letters contained in the word nominee, than the respect which attached to them, the influence they exercised, were gone. If these same men had been returned by the popular voice, even had it been for remote country districts, they would have remained useful and respected members of the Legislature and of the community; but they were unfortunately destroyed by the unfortunate caress which made them nominees. (Cheers.) In this united effort to obtain their rights he saw an assurance of success which gladdened him. Such a meeting as the present sending up its protest against the bill, asking for time for deliberation till the country should have spoken out, would have far greater effect than any individual pleading could have. (Cheers.) At all events he felt sure that if this meeting of itself did nothing else, it would at least gain time; and on a question of so much importance this was a matter of the highest importance. He believed they were all agreed, the supporters and framers of the Bill, as well as those who opposed it, that it was most desirable that they should possess in this colony all those advantages which were afforded by the English Government. Whether these advantages could best be afforded under a republic or under a limited monarchy, he would not pretend to say; nor did it appear to him of much consequence whether the supreme authority in the country was vested in a limited president or a limited king or limited queen, so long as the privileges of the people were concerned. (Enthusiastic cheers.) But, looking forward to the future, he could not but forebode many dangers in establishing or attempting to establish any form of government that was not based on popular and representative principles. Any other more despotic form of Government could only arise after a period of frightful confusion, and anarchy, and bloodshed, in the midst of which, and as a relief from it, a military despotism would be established and submitted to. He had no desire to go through that frightful season of anarchy,—he did not wish to see that military despotism,—and now was the time when, if they would shun these things, they must avoid them. They had now to choose for themselves, and he cared little whether they chose to be governed as a republic or as a monarchy. He had confidence in Anglo-Saxon wisdom, Anglo-Saxon courage, Anglo-Saxon spirit, to enable the British people to govern themselves well in whatever part of the world they might be thrown together. They would always show that respect, and obedience, and love to the Government under which they lived, because, under the representative system, the Government would be appointed by themselves. (Cheers.) Another argument which had been made use of by the supporters of the constitutional measures brought up by the Committee was, that, if the nominee element should happen to work injuriously, it might be easily altered. He could conceive no argument more fallacious than this. It was an argument that, if they did what was wrong now, and suffered for it hereafter, they might then and there, in fact, do that wrong. A weaker reason for adopting a wrong course could not have been adduced. If they were to legislate at all, let them at least endeavour to legislate on right principles, not on mere expediency, leaving it to the chapter of accidents to determine whether their measures would work well or ill. They might, if they adopted this unprincipled expediency, alter it hereafter—but how? It might be after bloodshed, and anarchy, and confusion. But now they had the opportunity peacefully to settle this great question, by a quiet, firm, and deliberate consideration of their own wants and their own wishes to determine for themselves what form of government was best suited to them. They had that day the most glorious opportunity which he believed had been offered to any free and enlightened community in the world,—to say under what form of government they would consent to live. They were at this moment, if they would be firm, the arbiters of their own destinies, and were called on now to frame for themselves the form of government under which they would wish their children to live. (Cheers.) But let them seriously think on the work they had in hand. Let them remember that they were about to frame a Constitution for the great Australian empire—not for the present only, but to last, and probably determine the destiny of that empire for all time. (Immense cheering.) He wished not to appeal to their feelings or their affections on a question of this sort; he asked them to consult their reason—to look back to history, and say from the experience of the past what form of Government was best suited to them. (Cheers.) With regard to the immediate question before them it stood thus.—Last session it was under the consideration of the Council, but it was postponed. There had been no general election since, and consequently the people had had no opportunity of expressing their feelings and wishes upon it. In a question in which they were the parties most materially concerned, the constituencies ought to be consulted, ought to have a voice. He could suggest a very constitutional way of dealing with this question, and that was, to dissolve the Council and appeal to the electors at large. (Immense cheering, mingled with cries of "out with Wentworth—out with Wentworth.") No! no! if the Council were dissolved twenty times over, let them depend upon it that William Charles Wentworth was the man for them, the man they ought to return. (Tremendous uproar, with cries of "out with Wentworth.") Mr. Wentworth was not present, and if for that reason only they ought to speak of him only as he deserved. (Continued uproar, which lasted some time, but as it subsided Mr. Darvall continued.) When the spirit of liberty breathed for the first time in Australia—when there was no press—when an absolute despotism prevailed—when society was shackled by a system of convict discipline, when no one ventured to lift his voice in behalf of the Briton's freedom here, who was it then dared to speak for the liberties of Australia? (Bursts of cheers, with some groans, which lasted for some time.) There is no danger now to me to speak for your rights, to demand and claim them; there is no danger to those who you have so loudly applauded: but there was danger to him—danger dared and encountered—and but for that noble hearted courage they would not have been assembled to exercise the glorious right they were met to assert, of determining their own form of government. (Cheers.) But to return: he repeated, if it were necessary, if there were no other way of warding off this Bill, they ought to petition to dissolve the Council, and if they did so, he felt sure the Governor-General, who had always evinced so strong a desire to meet their wishes, would give effect to their demand. (Great uproar and cries of "no, no.") He repeated this was his belief; but he asked them could they be so unreasonable as to suppose that everything, or even anything, that he could say would meet with their unanimous approval. He wished particularly to avoid as much as possible all exceptionable topics, but there must be some on which opinions would differ. If their feelings and wishes were not attended to by the Legislature, he repeated this was the course they ought to take—a course which would be perfectly constitutional, and which he believed the Government must assent to. How, indeed, could the Government send home word to the British cabinet that it had taken the sense of the country on this great question without first listening to the appeal of the community without the Council. There had, however, as yet been no proposition for an adjournment of the consideration of the matter, and he believed, whenever made, that proposition would be assented to. But they must also remember that the proposition for a dissolution of the Council would involve the postponement of the whole matter for another year, and this delay might, and probably would, be most mischievously environing the question with new difficulties. But he quite agreed that time should be given for the country to speak out, and that no danger should not be dared if the legislature disregarded the voice of the people. He could not describe the proposed measure in terms more appropriate than were used in a letter to him from one of his most intelligent constituents. That correspondent called the Bills unconstitutional and disreputable, and he thought that was a true description of them. What possible good could be derived from the establishment of an Upper House, if that Upper House was not to possess the respect of the country. It must, if it were not to be a mere idle toy, have some functions to perform; and how could these functions be exercised efficiently by a body that did not possess the confidence of the country. True, it was said this House would support the authority of the Crown; but the Legislative Council could at all times swamp this House of nominees. They could declare it should consist of more members; and degraded indeed the members of such a body must feel, speaking and voting for nobody, and feeling that they were liable at any moment thus to be set aside by the vote of the popular body. But if this body might at the outset be somewhat respectable, it would grow worse as it grew older. Useless in its infancy, it would become feeble in its manhood, and helpless and decrepid in its old age. The larger it became in numbers, the more abject and contemptible would the position of its members become. He should not detain them longer. Indeed, considering the limited time they had at their command, he had to apologise for trespassing so long. But the course they had to adopt was, first to petition the Council for delay; if that were not granted, to petition his Excellency the Governor-General to dissolve the Council; and failing in that, to petition the Queen and Parliament not to give these unconstitutional measures the effect of law. He now moved—

1. That the proposed Constitution Bill is radically defective and opposed to the wishes and interests of the inhabitants of this colony, who believe that a Representative Legislature, consisting of two Elective Chamber, will alone possess that stability, energy, and usefulness which is maintained by public confidence, and without which no Government can permanently exist.

The honorable and learned gentleman, on resuming his seat, was loudly applauded.

MR. ROBERT JOHNSON seconded the resolution. After the very eloquent, argumentative, and conclusive speech to which they had just listened, he felt it was not necessary for him to add anything in support of it. The arguments made use of by the honorable and learned gentleman who preceded him, were so forcible and so convincing that for him to urge them further would only be to weaken their effect. It would therefore be unnecessary for him to detain them only for a few brief observations in addition to the excellent advocacy the resolution had already received. The only question which they had really to consider was, whether they would be assenting parties to a measure which would render perpetual this form of nominee legislation. This was really the effect of this measure; if these bills were passed into law, they could be got rid of only by some outbreak of political strife and anarchy which had been so forcibly described by the previous speaker. He believed the principle on which these bills were based, and the arguments by which they were supported, were alike totally unprecedented. He felt as an old colonist—one of long standing in the colony; and on the part of the colonists he repudiated any engagement to take the constitution of Canada or any other constitution. They were, he believed, an active intelligent community, quite competent to decide for themselves what their form of government ought to be (Great cheers). He was not one of that class of politicians who were distinguished by the appellation of radicals. He openly avowed this, as he did not wish to sail under false colours. But he was one of that class of politicians who called themselves Conservatives, and he believed no Government could be really conservative which was not based on popular representation; which did not comprehend as a part of its existence the views, feelings, and interests of the community at large. There was no legislative body that could exist, the principle of whose constitution was mere nomination. The public would have no confidence in their acts; they themselves could have no confidence in their own acts, for he did not believe that any body of twenty or five-and-twenty men appointed by the Queen or by the Governor-General would venture to oppose the voice of the people. They would therefore be a miserably insignificant and unimportant body. True it was that the first Council that might be appointed would probably contain a large number of gifted and able men, but it would very soon degenerate. The talent, the desire to be useful, in such a degraded body would soon wear out, and then, if these measures were carried out, the nominee system would be perpetuated in its inefficiency. He fully admitted that this was a most difficult question, and one which they ought not to decide on hastily. He concurred also entirely with the previous speaker, that they ought not to impute motives to those who differed in opinions from them. But they had a perfect right on a question of this importance, in which they were all interested, to canvass the opinions which were adverse to their own views, and which he firmly believed were opposed to the wishes of the great mass of the people throughout the colony. (Cheers.) And he believed, moreover, that if they acted firmly, calmly, and resolutely, that they must carry out their measures. (Cheers.) But it was not by personal abuse that they would assist this cause. As for their member for the City, Mr. Wentworth, although he disagreed with his views on this question, he quite agreed with all that had been said of the gratitude due to him for former services by the previous speaker. (Uproar.) Nor did he think that they ought to judge him too hastily. Even on this question—on the first scintillation of popular opinion in regard to the Constitutional Bills—he had at once openly declared in his place in the Council, that he was not wedded to the details of those measures, and that he was prepared to throw overboard many of the most objectionable of them. When the honorable members took into full consideration all the changes which had taken place in the colony—all the public events which had crowded upon them so rapidly, and in which he had taken the lead so long, he yet hoped he would be induced to turn once again to that popular cause of which, for a long series of years, he was at once the champion and the ornament. (Great uproar.) They could not, they must not, in their warmth of feeling on this question, forget the great services that had been rendered to them. They would not advance either cause by displaying ingratitude. Let them calmly, earnestly if they liked, discuss the question with their antagonists; but, he repeated, they could do no good by imputing motives. (Uproar and cheers.) With respect to nomineeism of all kinds, in all British institutions, he considered it a defunct principle. It was given up by all the great statesmen of the world, and particularly was it denounced by those English statesmen who now swayed the destinies of the empire. Another point he must allude to. He entirely denied that they were bound by any compact made by the Legislative Council to accept the Constitution of Canada. Even if the colonists could have entered into any such compact through their representatives, they were completely exonerated from it,—by the opinions which had been expressed on the subject by the Ministry of England, the leading members of which had expressed their convictions that by representative institutions alone, in every grade, could the British colonists assimilate their forms of government to the constitution of Great Britain; and that every attempt to frame a permanent, a free, and a powerful government for a British community on any other basis, must utterly fail in any part of the world (Cheers).

Mr. HENRY PARKES (who was received with loud cheers) came forward to move the following resolution:—

That this meeting earnestly protests against any attempt, in the hasty manner now proposed in the Legislative Council, to impose a constitution on the colony which is framed in direct opposition to the wishes of the people.

In moving this resolution, he said that, although the arrangements of the day would not allow the speakers to occupy much time, it would be unbecoming to move a resolution condemnatory of the proceedings of the legislature of the colony without offering some remarks in support of a motion involving a question of so much importance (Hear.) The meeting had been convened for the purpose of entering a protest against the proceedings of the constituted legislature of the colony,—a step not to be taken lightly, because respect for the high functions which the elected representatives of the people had engaged to perform demanded that not on trifling grounds should their conduct be called into question. They were a body brought into existence by the people's own voice, and their proceedings must be considered with the gravest consideration. (Hear, hear.) In referring to the manner in which this most important measure had been treated by the Legislative Council, he must in the first place refer to the manner in which the Constitution Committee had been appointed; and in so doing he assuredly would say that he did not concur in the remarks of previous speakers who deprecated the attributing of evil motives to the committee; for he, Mr. Parkes, did not believe that the committee either met or deliberated with the best intentions. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) When that committee was first appointed, the name of Mr. Charles Cowper (very probably deemed a troublesome opponent) was left out; whilst that of Mr. Morris, a young gentleman, not boasting much experience in making constitutions, but familiarly known in the Council as "Wentworth's Echo," was thrust in. (Loud laughter.) Now, he (Mr. Parkes) fully admitting Mr. Wentworth's high ability, would ask this question:—On what ground did he propose the name of the youngest and least experienced member of the Council to be placed on a Committee whose duties were to consider the most momentous question ever considered by the Legislature of New South Wales, and studiously exclude the name of one of the oldest and ablest members of that House? (Loud cries of hear.) It was true that, inasmuch as the Council afterwards resolved that the Committee should be chosen by ballot, the injustice done to Mr. Cowper was redressed. (Cheers.) But among the names so chosen was that of the Colonial Secretary. (Groans.) and he (Mr. P.) denied the right of any nominee of the Crown to have a voice in a question of this kind—a question to be considered alone by those who had authority from the people. (Prolonged cheers.) Nomineeism was bad enough, vicious enough of itself, and in creating a new order of things it must be done by the representatives of the people, and not by the nominated creatures of the Crown. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. P.) therefore denied the right of the present Legislative Council of this colony (including, as it does, a numerical influence of nominees) to frame a new Constitution. (Renewed applause.) A body delegated by the people themselves should be entrusted with this duty. (Hear.) And in illustration of the force of this proposition, could he refer to anything more palpable than the monstrous production, the proposed New Constitution Bill, which, if adopted, would lose for New South Wales its status as one of the greatest nations of the world? (Hear.) Referring to the published abstract of the proceedings of the Select Committee on the New Constitution, he (Mr. Parkes) would ask his hearers if anything could be more contemptible? Doing and undoing, saying and unsaying, the members proving themselves to be what Daniel O'Connell called "pickled youngsters." (Loud laughter.) Take one example. At the second meeting of the Committee, the following question, among others, was put. "Do the counties of Cook and Westmoreland require additional representation?" This was negatived by the votes of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, Mr. Cowper, Dr. Douglass, and Mr. M'Leay, against the one single solitary vote of Mr. James Martin. (Groans, laughter, and hisses.) Now would any community in the civilised world believe that at the very next meeting of this precious committee, the vote thus solemnly recorded by a majority of five to one, was rescinded, and that the motion for the addition of another member for Cook and Westmoreland was carried unanimously. (Groans and hisses.) He (Mr. Parkes) did think that some little attention to common decency might have been observed. (Hear, hear, hear.) And he asked that meeting, whether men who could twist and turn about in so childish and unseemly a manner were fit to deliberate upon, and to frame a Constitution by which the colonists and their children's children were to be governed? (Loud cries of hear.) He (Mr. Parkes) had been informed, on tolerably good authority, that in the first draft of the Constitution Committee's Report there was a clause recommending that one of its body should be sent home with plenary and illimitable powers to take care of this Bill. (Loud laughter.) Who this patriotic custodian of the committee's product was to be would be a question not difficult to solve. (Hear.) William Charles Wentworth was of course to be the happy and honoured statesman; and, doubtless, with an allowance of some £3000 or £4000 of the money of the colonists, that honorable, and learned, and exemplary representative of the people would, either in London or some of the gay cities of continental Europe, contrive to pass a very agreeable season or two. (Loud laughter.) Of the indecent haste with which it was proposed to hurry so important a measure through Council, he (Mr. Parkes) had scarcely patience to speak; it was like breaking into the security of the colony and stealing its liberty in the dead of the night. (Hear, hear, hear.) But resolutely and nobly had the citizens of Sydney and the colonists at large resisted the invaders. Meetings had been suddenly convened in all quarters; and he (Mr. Parkes) would say that never in the whole course of his experience had he ever been present at a more numerous and influential meeting, either here or in the mother country than the meeting which he then had the honour to address. (Hear.) Strange was it that in these days a legislature was to be found recommending a form of constitution which legislators in all other parts of the world were endeavouring to get rid of, and recklessly disregarding every principle of financial economy, proposing the pensioning off, at full salaries, public officers; young men in the prime of life, and fully capable to perform their public duties. (Groans.) Then as to the wicked distribution of the representation to which he had just adverted. As regarded Cook and Westmoreland, he could easily imagine a colloquy between Messrs. Wentworth and Martin in the library, the former suggesting, "Well, Martin, you move that Sydney have but one additional member, and I'll vote for an additional member for Cook and Westmoreland." (Laughter and groans.) Both votes were successful; and on the same memorable day the patriotic members of this very select committee agreed that four additional members be added to the four squatting districts of the Murrumbidgee, the Lachlan, Lower Darling, Liverpool Plains, and New England and M'Leay. (Groans.) He

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(Mr. Parkes) did not for one moment deny that the squatters had not their full right to be represented in the Legislature; but was that a fair representation which made no distinction between the great commercial, the populous city of Sydney, and the sheep-walks of New England? (Loud cries of hear.) How were the elections at these squattages conducted? Perhaps out of ten licensed occupiers of these pastoral lands, three met, and elected to a seat in Council a member whose vote was equal to that of a member for Sydney or the metropolitan county. (Loud cries of hear.) Why, this was a much worse state of things than existed in England before the passing of the Reform Bill. In those days, in the majority of cases of borough influence, men of talent and high capacity for legislation were sent into the House of Commons by the patrons of the boroughs; but, unhappy contrast! here the most useless persons were chosen by the sheepowners. (Loud laughter.) It was actually a matter of joke amongst those who were now watching the progress of this unconstitutional scheme, that one of the leading members of the squatting districts had urged his particular desire that this tedious matter of constitutional law should be got over as soon as possible, for he really wanted to get back to his sheep. (Shouts of laughter.) Mr. Marsh, the honorable member for New England, was the gentleman he alluded to, and whether New England wanted an additional member to stay away and look after his flocks, or to come down and act the part of a sheepish dummy in council was a very delicate question (Renewed laughter). The meeting would recollect that when Mr. Wentworth moved the first reading of the Bill, he deprecated any discussion upon it; it was too grave and important a measure to be considered in a hasty debate; the cry then was,—"Wait a little longer." The design was to keep off all discussion until the last moment, and then precipitate the measure through the House (Hear, hear.) Talk of candour on the part of the authors of this Bill! He, (Mr. Parkes) could not see it. As well might you call a dealer candid who asks you £5 for that which he is quite ready to sell to you for £2. As well might you call that pick-pocket candid who, finding you too strong for him when he tries to rob you of your purse, tells you that you are welcome to keep it (Cheers). Candour, forsooth! It had been stated that the framers of the Bill were disposed to concede certain points—that they were not averse to review their iniquitous proposal in regard to the distribution of the 18 seats about to be vacated by the Crown nominees. Why, was not this adding an insult of the most detestable character to injury? (Loud and prolonged applause.) If Sydney were now deemed by these legislators to be of importance and worth enough to send six members to the Legislature, was she not equally important and worthy when they moved and passed a resolution that she was to have but one additional member? (Renewed cheers.) Could any trust be placed in the Legislative Council as now constituted, when such gross and flagrant inconsistency was unblushingly displayed? (No, no.) He (Mr. Parkes) therefore contended that only by the firm and united resistance of the colonists was the tyrannical attempt of the Council to be met. By public meetings, assembling over and over again, by petitions to the Imperial Parliament, and by other legitimate means, he implored the colonists, as they remembered the glorious teachings of the illustrious dead in their fatherland, as they valued the services of the eminent statesmen of modern England, to resist the present attempt to continue to rivet the fetters of this long misgoverned colony. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. J. B. MONTEFIORE seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr BLIGH, M.L.C., then came forward to move the following resolution.

That this meeting pledges itself to resist, by every constitutional means in its power, the formation of any second chamber which is not based upon popular suffrage.

The hon. gentleman said that although, as a member of the Legislature it would be his privilege to express in his place in Council his opinion as to the demerits of the Bill whose provisions were then under the consideration of that meeting, he nevertheless felt that it was his duty to come forward and assist in so great a demonstration of public opinion. (Cheers.) He believed that in the Council a powerful party was in favour of the measure in its full integrity (groans), but when the voice so nobly raised out of doors made itself heard within the walls of that chamber it would bring to the good cause recruits from the ranks of the waverers, and make the most bigotted of the enemies of freedom pause. (Loud cheers.) If the latter were present then, and beheld the unanimity of the large audience assembled in that theatre, would they have the hardihood to attempt to pass this Bill? (Prolonged cheers.) If the result of to-morrow's (to-night's) debate showed that the opinions of such an assembly were regarded as nought, then it would be the duty of the colonists to petition the Queen and both houses of Parliament, and by every other constitutional means seek to avert so monstrous an attack upon their liberties. (Cheers.) With reference to the notion sought to be instilled into the minds of the colonists, that the Council was pledged to frame a constitution in a form similar to that of Canada, he (Mr. Bligh) desired to invite the attention of the meeting. Sir John Pakington, in his despatch of the 15th of December last, had emphatically adverted to the feeling entertained by the then advisers of the Crown, that, while it had become more urgently necessary than heretofore to place full powers of self-government in the hands of a people thus advanced in wealth and prosperity; that people had, on the other hand, given signal evidence of their fitness to regulate their own affairs. He further intimated that ministers had arrived at the conclusion that, under the new and rapidly changing circumstances of New South Wales, the time had come at which it was their duty to advise Her Majesty that the administration of the waste lands of the colony should be transferred to the Colonial Legislature after those changes in its Constitution had been effected which were adverted to in the Petition of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, transmitted with Sir Charles Fitz Roy's Despatch of the 15th of January last. Well, upon the proposed reform in the Constitution of this colony, Sir John Pakington made some general remarks expressive of the approval by the then ministry of what at that time appeared to be the desire of the local legislature, to have a constitution similar in its outlines to that of Canada, and stated that, with a view to the most simple and expeditious mode of completing the whole transaction, it was the wish of Her Majesty's government that the Council should establish the new Legislature on the basis of an Elective Assembly, and a Legislative Council to be nominated by the Crown. This, it would be seen by the meeting, was a mere expression of opinion by the Colonial Minister of the day, expressing concurrence with what he believed to be the wish of the colonists, but certainly not exacting any pledge from them through their representatives, (hear, hear). So far from any pledge being recorded in the annals of the Colonial Office, Sir John Pakington's successor, the Duke of Newcastle, in his despatch to Sir Charles Fitz Roy, dated only one short month after that of the right honorable baronet, says, "I am ignorant of the shape which the project under the consideration of the Committee of the Council may eventually assume. The Legislative Council, indeed, in the petition before adverted to, favoured a constitution similar in its outline to that of Canada. It would be premature for me, without materials for forming a judgment, to pass an opinion upon totally reconstructing the form of government recently established; but I may state, that I have always thought it probable that the experience and wisdom of the Council would dictate better provisions than Parliament for securing good government in New South Wales, and promoting harmony in the connection subsisting between Great Britain and this important province of the empire."—(Loud cheers.) Now he (Mr. Bligh) fearlessly asked whether these remarks of the noble Duke gave the slightest authority to those who professed to believe that the Council was pledged to frame a constitution similar to that of Canada? (Loud cries of hear.) With reference to hasty legislation on this most important matter, he (Mr.B.) would only refer to Mr. Wentworth himself, who had already in his place in Council admitted that great division of opinion prevailed both within and without the Council in respect to the questions of a nominated or elective House of Assembly. He had deprecated peremptory legislation on a subject of such paramount importance, and whereupon there were such conflicting opinions; and yet he now seemed bent upon forcing on a measure, so comprehensive in its ramifications and its details, that but very few indeed of the colonists could possibly have had the time to consider it. (Hear, hear.) But now, as then, a great diversity of opinion prevailed, and he (Mr. Bligh) felt that it was the imperative duty of the Legislature to pause, when a large, respectable, and influential portion of the community was expressing its dissent from the main principle of the Bill whose second reading was fixed for to-morrow (to-day). (Loud cries of hear.) There seemed to be a fear in certain quarters of the increase of democratic power; but had the principle of a nominated Upper House of Assembly the tendency to check that power? No! (Cheers.) And with reference to the fallacy of attempting to check democracy by legislation, he (Mr. Bligh) would, in conclusion, quote a passage from a late speech of Lord John Russell. The noble lord observed that it had been said last year, (and he thought it was a proof of little wisdom in him who said it) that he would endeavour to rule the British empire so as to check the advance of democracy. Depend upon it, that the ruler who sets himself to check the advance of democracy will but augment the influence of the power against which he sets himself. If you will consult the interests of the people you will make democracy conservative; you will carry democracy with you instead of having it to oppose you as an enemy. "This," added his lordship, "appears to me the policy for Parliament to pursue." To these remarks of Lord John Russell he (Mr. Bligh) would invite the careful attention of those who feared to allow the working of the elective element in the formation of a second chamber; and, thanking the meeting for their patient hearing, he begged to move the resolution which had been confided to his hands. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. DENIEHY seconded the resolution. Why he had been selected to speak to the present resolution he knew not, save that as a native of the colony he might naturally be expected to feel something like real interest, and to speak with something like real feeling on a question connected with the political institutions of the country. He would do his best to respond to that invitation "Speak up," and would perhaps balance deficiencies flowing from a small volume of voice by in all cases calling things by their right names. (Cheers.) He protested against the present daring and unheard-of attempt to tamper with a fundamental popular right—that of having a voice in the nomination of men who were to make, or control the making of, laws binding on the community—laws perpetually shifting, and changing the nature of the whole social economy of a given state, and frequently operating in the subtlest forms on the very dearest interests of the citizen—on his domestic, his moral, perhaps his religious relations. The name of Mr. Wentworth had frequently been mentioned there that day, and that on one or two occasions with an unwise tenderness, a squeamish reluctance to speak plain English, and call certain nasty doings of Mr. Wentworth by the usual homely appellatives, simply because they were Mr. Wentworth's. He for one was nowise disposed, as preceding speakers had seemed, in tapping the vast shoulder of Mr. Wentworth's political recreancies, to "d—n him with faint praise and mistimed eulogy." (Loud cheers.) He had listened from boyhood upwards to grey tradition, Mr. Wentworth's demagogic Areopagitas—his speeches for the liberty of unlicensed printing *régime* of Darling; and for these and divers other deeds of a time when the honorable member for Sydney had to the full his share of the chivalrous pugnacities of five-and-twenty, he was as much disposed to give Mr. Wentworth credit as any man. But with these perpetual *fantasias*, these everlasting variations on the "Light of other Days," continually ringing in his ears, he (Mr. D.) was fain to inquire by what rule of moral and political appraisal, it was sought to throw in a scale opposite to that containing the flagrant and shameless political dishonesty of years, the democratic escapades, sins long since repented of in early youth. (Loud cheers.) The subsequent political conduct—rather the systematic political principles of Mr. Wentworth—had been such as would have been sufficient to cancel the value of even a century of action. The British Constitution had been frequently spoken of that afternoon in terms of unbounded laudation. That Constitution certainly deserved to be spoken of with respect; he (Mr. D.) respected it, no doubt they all respected it. But his was a qualified respect at best, and in all presumed assimilations of the political hypotheses of our colonial Constitution-makers with the Constitution of Great Britain, he warned them not be seduced by mere words and phrases—sheer "talkee talkee." Relatively, it was not only an admirable example of slowly growing and gradually elaborated political experience, applied, set in action, but it was also eminent and exemplary as a long history, still evolving, of political philosophy. But it was after all but relatively good for its wonderfully successful fusion of principles the most antagonistic. Circumstances entirely alter cases, and he would warn them to be seduced by no mere vague association exhaled from the use of venerable phrases, that had, what phrases now-a-days seldom could boast, genuine meanings attached to them. The patrician element existed in the British Constitution as did the regal, *for good reasons*—it had stood in the way of all later legislatorial thought and operation as a great fact; as such it was handled, and in a deep and prudential spirit of conservatism allowed to stand but as affecting the basis and foundation of the architecture of a Constitution—the elective principle neutralized for all detrimental influence, by conversion, practically, into a mere check upon the deliberations or the initiative section of the Legislature. (Loud cheers.) And having the right to frame, to embody, to shape it as we would, with no great stubborn facts to work upon as in England, there was nothing but the elective principle and the inalienable freedom of every colonist, upon which to work out the whole organisation and body of our political institution. (Loud cheers.) But because it was the good pleasure of *Mr.* Wentworth and the respectable tail of that puisant Legislative body, whose serpentine movements (loud laughter) were so ridiculous, we were not to *form* our own Constitution, but instead of this we were to have an Upper House and a Constitution cast upon us, upon a pattern which should suit the taste and propriety of political oligarchs, who treated the people at large as if they were cattle to be bought and sold in the market (loud cheers); or as they indeed were in American slave States, and now in Australian markets (tremendous cheering), where we might find bamboozled coolies (and kidnapped Chinamen. (Immense applause.) And being in a figurative humour, he might endeavour to make some of the proposed nobility to pass before the stage of our imagination, as the ghost of Banquo walked along in the vision of Macbeth, so that we might have a fair view of these harlequin aristocrats (laughter), these Botany Bay magnificos (laughter), these Australian mandarins. (Roars of laughter.) Let them walk across the stage in all the pomp and circumstances of hereditary titles. First, then, in the procession stalks the hoary Wentworth. But he could not imagine that to such a head the strawberry leaves would add any honour. (Cheers.) Next came the native aristocrat Mr. James Macarthur, he would he supposed, aspire to the coronet of an earl, he would call him the Earl of Camden, and he suggests for his coat of arms a field vert, the heraldic term for green—(great cheers and laughter)—and emblazoned on this field should be rum keg of a New South Wales order of chivalry. There was also the colonial starred Terence Aubrey Murray, with more crosses and orders—not perhaps orders of merit—than a state of mandarinhood. (Loud laughter.) Another friend who claimed a colonial title was George Robert Nichols, the hereditary Grand Chancellor of all the Australias. (Roars of laughter.) Behold him in the serene and moody dignity of that portrait of Rodias' that smiled on us in all the public-house parlours—(loud laughter)—the gentleman who took Mr. Lowe to task for altering his opinions; this conqueror in the lists of jaw, and the victor in the realms of gab. (It might be well to ridicule the doings of such a clique, but their doings merited burning indignation—yet, to speak seriously of such a project would too much resemble the Irishman's kicking at nothing, it wrenched one horribly. (Laughter.) But, though their weakness was ridiculous, he could assure them that these pigmies might do a great deal of mischief. They would bring contempt on a country whose interest he was sure they all had at heart, until even the poor Irishman in the streets of Dublin would fling his jibe at the Botany Bay aristocrats. In fact, he was puzzled how to classify them. They could not aspire to the miserable and effete dignity of the grandees of Spain. (Laughter.) They had antiquity of birth, but these he would defy any naturalist properly to classify them. But perhaps it was only a specimen of the remarkable contrariety that existed at the Antipodes. Here they all knew the common water mole was transferred into the duck-billed platypus, and in some distant emulation of this degeneration, he supposed they were to be favoured with a bunyip aristocracy. (Great laughter.) He trusted that this was only the beginning of a more extended movement, and from its auspicious commencement he augured the happiest results. (Cheers.) A more orderly, united, and consolidated movement he had never witnessed. He must say that he was proud to belong to Botany Bay. He took it as no term of reproach, when he saw that there was such a keen sensibility on the subject of their political rights—(cheers)—that the instant the liberties of their country were threatened, they could assemble, and, with one voice, declare their determined and undying opposition. (Cheers.) But he would remind them that this was not a selfish consideration, there were wider interests at stake. In the present disturbed state of Europe, they must calculate on having to receive the poor Russian flying from the knout of his oppressor. (Cheers.) And also, looking at the gradually increasing pressure of political parties at home, they must prepare to open their arms and receive the fugitives from England, Scotland, and Ireland, who would hasten to gain a security and a competence, that appeared to be denied them in their own country. (Cheers.) The interests of these countless thousands were involved in their decision on this occasion, and they looked, and were entitled to look, for a heritage befitting the dignity of free men. (Great cheering.) Bring them not here with delusive hopes—let them not find a new-fangled aristocracy haunting these free shores. (Cheers.) But it is yours to offer them a land, where man is rewarded for his labour, and where the law no more recognises the supremacy of a class, than it recognises the predominance of a religion. (Great cheering.) But there is an aristocracy worthy of our ambition. Wherever man's skill is eminent, wherever glorious manhood asserts its elevation, there is an aristocracy that confers honour on the land that possesses it. That is God's aristocracy. (Great cheering.) That is an aristocracy that will grow and expand under free institutions, and bless the land where it flourishes. (Cheers.) He hoped they would take into consideration the hitherto barren condition of the country they were legislating for. He was a native of this young but glorious continent. Its past was not hallowed in history by the achievements of men whose names reflected a light on the times in which they lived. They had no long line of poets, of statesmen, and warriors; in this country art had done nothing, but nature everything. It was theirs to inaugurate the future. (Great cheering.) In no country had the attempt been successfully made to manufacture an aristocracy *pro re nata*. It could not be done. They might as well expect honour to be paid to the nobles of King Kamehameha, or the ebony earls of the Emperor Soulouque of Hayti. The aristocracy of England was founded on the sword. The men that came over with William the Conqueror were the masters of the Saxons, and so were the aristocracy. The soldiers of Cromwell were the masters of the Irish, and so became their aristocracy. But he should like to know how Wentworth and his clique had conquered the inhabitants of New South Wales—(great cheering)—except in the artful dodgery of doctoring up a Franchise Bill. (Great laughter.) If we were to be blessed with an aristocracy he would rather it should not resemble that of William the Bastard but of Jack the Strapper. (Great laughter.) But he trespassed too long on their time—(no, no,) and would only seek in conclusion, but to record two things. First, his indignant denunciation of any tampering with the purity of the elective principle, the only basis upon which good Government could be placed; and, secondly, he wished them to regard the future destinies of their country. Let them, with prophetic eye, behold the troops of weary pilgrims, from foreign despotism, which would, ere long, be flocking to their shores, and let them now give the most earnest assurance, that such men as composed the Wentworth clique, were not the representations of the spirit, the intelligence, of the freemen of New South Wales. (Vehement and prolonged applause.) The resolution was put and passed unanimously.

Mr. MORT then came forward, and said, if it had not been for this meeting, he should have expected on the next occasion that he came before them to have addressed them as "My Lords and gentlemen" (Laughter.) He thought, however, that the demonstration to-day would at once put an end to the necessity of any titles. (Cheers.) He felt so utterly unequal to the task of addressing them after the truly patriotic and magnificent speech they had just heard, that the less he attempted to say the better it would be. The resolution which he had to move was self-evident, and he need not trouble them at any length about it. It was as follows:—

That the proposed alteration of the Electoral Act is calculated to increase that inequality in their representation of which the Colonists have so justly complained, which inequality, instead of being increased, ought now to be rectified, and the representative system established on a just and satisfactory basis.

After the small measure of grace which had been held out to them, in the proposition that there should be *one* additional *member for* Sydney, it was not to be supposed that the framers of this measure could expect much favour in their sight. The wonder was indeed that they had been good enough to throw a sop to them at all; at all events, he believed the matter was settled now. This meeting would suffice to cancel the Constitution Bill at once. (Loud cheers.) With this view, he felt it unnecessary to do more than to move the resolution.

Mr. J. PASCOE FAWKNER, Member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, came forward to second the resolution. He hoped the men of Sydney would allow him a little indulgence whilst he addressed a few observations to them. He should have been willing to have addressed them a long dissertation on this subject, but he had been labouring under illness for some time past. He would, however, trouble them with a few statistical statements tending to show the absolute necessity of a reform in the electoral system and Government of the colony. He found that the squatters held 250 millions of acres of land, which they paid only a nominal rent for, and which they had the power to buy at any time, at their own price; yet the value of the land could not be calculated at less than a thousand millions of pounds sterling, being at the rate of something like half-a-million of money to each of the squatters. Now, he would ask was not this enough to enable them to swamp the King or the Queen or any government upon earth. In the face of this, what had they made the poor digger pay for licenses to dig on Crown lands? Why, they had made them pay £60,000 for a few acres in one year, whilst themselves got 250 millions of acres for a mere trifle; and this was imposed upon them only because they belonged to the class to which he (Mr. F.) belonged—the industrious labouring class. (Cheers.) The honorable gentleman here read one or two statements showing the arbitrary way in which the squatters had pursued their own interests, both here and in Victoria, characterising their proceedings as a downright robbery on the people. The sum they paid for the occupation of their lands was £37,000; not so much as the working people paid for duty on the tobacco they consumed, which amounted to £41,000. (Cheers.) So that they placed a fig of tobacco on an equality with 250 millions of acres of land. (Cheers). Again, from a return he held in his hand he found that a single squatter paid but £10 a-year for the occupation of hundreds of thousands of acres, whilst the poor gold digger was made to pay £13 for two or three feet of ground on which to pitch his tent. And to effect these iniquitous robberies the squatters and the Government were combined in one vile conspiracy. (Loud cheers.) He found from a report of what had been said by Mr. Deas Thomson, in his place in Council, that he thought the squatters ought to be dealt with faithfully, but that the Government had made reserves for the purposes of townships and agricultural farms. But these reserves were a mere pretence, to attract labourers there who might be induced to serve the purposes of the squatters. He called upon the people to exert themselves throughout the colony to stop the further robbery of their rights, and to put down the villanous conspiracy against their liberties and their property. He begged to second the resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, amid loud cheering.

The Venerable Archdeacon M'ENCROE, who was received with great cheering, moved the fifth resolution:—

That the present Legislative Council having been elected without reference to the proposed change of Constitution, the colonists are entitled to demand the interposition of such delay between the first and second reading of the proposed Bill as will enable them to express their views fully on this momentous question.

It might be said, perhaps, that he had no business here, but it was now about five years ago since he had first taken a prominent part in endeavouring to promote the political welfare of this colony, on this very spot, in trying to get rid of the curse of convictism. (Cheers) The people had conquered in that cause, and he then intended to retire from any further interference in political affairs; but having been asked by some of the gentlemen who had got up this movement, he could not refuse to give his humble voice and hearty support to it. He had all along thought, and said, that the colony was freed from the curse of convictism, it was impossible it could have a free government; but now that the incubus was removed, and the rubbish swept away, they were about to construct a new constitution which, however, ought not to be one that should require patching and mending every five or ten years. It was impossible that virtue, order, and morality, could exist without a state of political peace and quietude, and as a minister of peace and good-will he came forward on this occasion. The new constitution proposed to exclude ministers of religion from Legislature, and, indeed, he did not think they had any business there, having so much to do in other spheres; but at the same time he thought it was most unbecoming that men of his cloth should be said to be incapable of taking part in public affairs. Why, who was it but the illustrious Catholic Archbishop Stephen Langton, that led the Barons to Runnymede and forced the King to sign the charter of our liberties. (Cheers.) He came now, however, to the subject of the resolution It required no argument; It was an axiom, that time should be given them to consider this measure. (Cheers.) This was no question of a particular law, but a question in which the very basis of Government and of the Constitution of the country, which he hoped would last for centuries, was involved; and it was most unreasonable, it was utterly against common sense, that so important a measure should be hurried through without giving the people whom it was framed to govern, time to consider it fairly and fully. The meeting was aware that on the second reading of any bill the principle was affirmed or rejected, and yet they were expected to wait until after the second reading. Why, after the bill had been read a second time, they would be told it was too late to protest. (Cheers.) This was no question of party politics; it was a question in which the future stability of the whole frame of government was involved, (Cheers) and were they to be driven into such a measure helter skelter, like a steeple chase? No! (Cheers.) The voice of the people must first be heard: there were, perhaps, as many wise heads out of the Council as in it, and the people had a right to put their heads together and discuss this measure, and not have it saddled upon them like a bundle upon a pack-horse, never to be removed. (Cheers.) He had no hesitation indeed in saying that he doubted very much whether the house had really any power to make a constitution for them at all (Loud cheering) This was not an opinion of his own, it was founded on that of one of the soundest lawyers that ever served the Crown of England—one of the best Chancellors Ireland ever had—Lord Plunket. When the Irish Parliament proposed to sell the birthright of the people in the union with England, Lord Plunket said to them "Gentlemen, you have the power to make laws for the government of the country, but you have no right to sell the liberty of your country." (Cheers.) No Legislature had power to commit *felo de se*. (Loud cheers.) Neither could they pass laws in opposition to the declared will of the people. The Legislative Council had got despatches from Sir John Pakington and the Duke of Newcastle, but he contended that these despatches could give them no power to frame a constitution without the people's consent. (Cheers.) As to the responsible government which they pretended to introduce, it certainly was a matter of doubt with him how that would work; but perhaps that was no business of his. (Laughter.) The great question however, was, whether the Constitution of the colony should be hastily constructed; whether the great vessel of the state should be hastily put together, and gaudily decorated with titles and honours, or whether it should not rather be substantial, strong, well found, and above all things adapted to the intricate and difficult waters it would have to navigate. (Cheers.) He feared the present scheme was only too like the promises of a certain steam company to carry over mails in ever so short a time, and had so miserably failed in spite of the splendid outside of their vessels. This company had the good luck to get a charter from Earl Grey; which the colony, by the bye, had never been able to do. They had got nothing out of him—not a ha'p'orth. (Laughter and cheers.) And, accordingly, they proceeded at a great expense and with a great flourish of trumpets to build fine looking mail steamers; and every body knew what was the result. (Cheers.) The motive power was found not to work in harmony with the propeller—the vessel refused to answer her helm (loud cheers) and she became a mere log, and was driven about here and there by every wind of heaven. He feared this was just what would be the result of the New Constitution. (Cheers.) But what they wanted was a vessel adapted to their own purposes; one which would answer the helm; in which the motive power and the propeller would work harmoniously. The second house ought to be the real motive power; and they could not expect a house, such as the noble House of Lords, to come down from the sky. After 900 years existence in another land, it could not be expected that such an institution could take root again in a fresh soil. It would wither here and die. (Cheers.) What we required was a moderate, steady, and safe revising body—one constituted like the Senate of the United States (loud cheers), which had been characterized by Lord John Russell as one of the best pieces of constitutional mechanism that had ever been devised in the world,—an institution which, after an existence of 70 years, was daily growing in power, in influence, and in public confidence. (Loud cheers.) He did not propose that senate as an absolute model; but he referred to its stability, and its power, as the best proof that elective institutions were the true institutions for young and progressive communities. Now, was it not absurd that they should be called upon in eight or ten days to decide upon such a question as this—a question which should be considered, and reconsidered, with the greatest care and the greatest anxiety? He had but the public welfare in view in coming forward. He had neither chick nor child himself (laughter), but he felt that this was a question on which every man was called upon to come forward boldly and contend for the welfare of this and of succeeding generations; and he contended that the half-dozen who had prepared this Constitution were utterly unfit to decide this great question. (Loud cheers.) He quite agreed that the Constitution ought not to be lightly changed. In America, no change could be made in the constitution without the consent of two-thirds of the legislature; but this was the best reason why they should see that their bark was in perfect trim and good sailing order before they put to sea. He begged to move the resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. Alderman WILSHIRE briefly seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Mr. ADAM BOGUE said, after the eloquent and elaborate speeches which had been delivered, he should not detain them much longer; but he felt inspired with confidence that the success of their cause was insured by this great public demonstration, which proved that public spirit was not dead in the colony. (Cheers.) It was the duty of every man to come forward on an occasion of this sort; for when public spirit flagged, the true prosperity of a nation was at an end. It was only by unceasing jealousy of the governing body that they could preserve their liberties. He did not envy those who could keep back from taking part in politics. How long was this colony to be sunk in the grovelling pursuit of mere money-making? Of what would money be to them if the liberties of the country were filched away? It might indeed be said that they had still a free press; but if this oligarchical government were once established, the first thing they would do would be to attack and gag the press. (Cheers.) There was a constant tendency on the part of the Government, and of factions, to choke public liberty; but he thought he saw looming on the political horizon, and not very distant, a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, but which was the harbinger of a better political era for Australia. (Cheers.) The young giant was beginning to cast off his swaddling clothes and to show that he could walk alone, and was determined to walk alone. (Cheers.) He viewed with great suspicion the intended constitution. They saw the fruit of the present electoral law, under which the constituencies of the pastoral districts were based upon sheep and cattle. In the counties, again, some of the constituencies consisted perhaps of the blacksmith, the storekeeper, and the publican. This was a pseudo-popular representative system; and one which could never suit the circumstances of this nascent empire. The present Council was elected two years ago, and it did not in any way represent the public opinion of the present time. As to the scheme of an hereditary upper house, he could only say that hereditary institutions were quite out of date—they had lapsed—their day was gone by; and it was perfectly preposterous to attempt to introduce them now. He wished the Petition he now had to propose for their acceptance had been one for the immediate dissolution of the Council. He begged to move that the petition now read, embodying the foregoing resolutions, be presented to the Legislative Council at its meeting to-morrow. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOHN BROWN, merchant, seconded the motion.

The following is the Petition which was unanimously adopted:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled. The humble Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the colony of New South Wales,

HUMBLY SHEWETH

That in the opinion of your petitioners the proposed Constitution Bill now before your Honorable Council is radically defective and opposed to the wishes and interests of the inhabitants of this colony, who believe that a Representative Legislature, consisting of two Elective Chambers, will alone possess that stability, energy, and usefulness which are maintained by public confidence, and without which no Government can permanently exist.

That your petitioners earnestly remonstrate against any attempt, in the hasty manner now proposed in the Legislative Council, to impose a Constitution on the colony which is framed in direct opposition to the wishes of the people.

That the proposed alteration of the Electoral Act is calculated to increase that inequality in their representation of which the colonists have so justly complained, which inequality, instead of being increased, ought now to be rectified, and the representative system established on a just and satisfactory basis.

That your Honorable Council, having been elected without reference to the proposed change of Constitution, the colonists are entitled to demand the interposition of such delay between the first and second readings of the proposed Bill as will enable them to express their views fully on this momentous question.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable Council will be pleased to postpone the further consideration of the measure in question for at least one month, in order to give the colonists at large the opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the subject.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Mr. FLOOD, M.L.C., then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Joseph Wyatt, the proprietor of the Victoria Theatre, for his handsome conduct in placing the Theatre at the disposal of the Committee. Mr. Wyatt was a veteran in the cause of liberty, and had taken an active part in obtaining the liberty of the press and trial by jury in the colony. (Cheers.) He congratulated himself and the meeting on this occasion, and he congratulated the Chairman on having presided over one of the most numerous, most respectable, and most orderly meetings that he had ever witnessed. At one time he thought public spirit was dead, and had been out of heart about it; but, thank God, the spirit of Englishmen had been revived this day, and there was no fear now but it would grow day by day. And though he expected to vote in the minority to-morrow, he had no doubt of the ultimate success of their cause. (Cheers.)

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. G. COHEN, and passed by acclamation.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up at five o'clock.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the City Council took place yesterday. The members present were,—The Right Worshipful the Mayor, in the chair; Alderman Ryan; Councillors Thomas, Roberts, Oatley, Peden, Arkins, Weekes, Eldridge, and Simmons.

CARTERS' WAGES.

A motion standing in Mr. Driver's name, for paying sundry arrears to carters who left the service prior to the rise authorised by the Council on Tuesday, lapsed, in consequence of Mr. Driver's absence.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

MR. WEEKES, pursuant to notice, moved that, from the large and constantly increasing number of common lodging houses in the city it becomes a subject of the greatest importance to the public health that the owners or keepers of these dwellings should be subject to proper control and supervision, for the well ordering and cleanliness of their respective houses. That in a city like Sydney, entirely without drainage and inadequately supplied with water, the worst consequences are to be apprehended from overcrowded dwellings of this class subject to no regulations, and where the most ordinary sanitary requirements are totally neglected. That the importance of this subject has been fully recognised in England, and an Act, 14 and 15 Vic, cap. 28, intituled "An Act for the well ordering of common lodging houses," passed 24th July, 1851, is now in operation with the most beneficial results. That this Council therefore resolves that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, conveying the opinion of this Council that it would be for the general welfare and sanitary improvement of the city if his Excellency would cause the introduction of a bill into the Legislative Council in the present session, embodying such of the provisions of the above named Act as may be adapted to the condition of the colony; and that this address be prepared and presented by the Mayor and Councillors Williams and Weekes." He thought that the adoption of some preventive measure of this kind was urged upon their attention by the accessions which every day brought to the metropolitan population, while little or nothing was doing to provide that arriving population with shelter There were already in Sydney,—and some not far from the Town Hall—common lodging houses which a due regard to the health of the community imperatively demanded should be brought under the operations of provisions similar to those enacted by the English legislature, making it imperative that they be so constructed as that the sexes might have separate apartments—rendering it compulsory on the keepers, under a penalty, to give notice to a constituted authority of the appearance of fever or other epidemic among his or her inmates—giving access for the purposes of the Act, under certain restrictions, to officers of police—and for the proper cleansing, and keeping clean, of all privies, waterclosets, as well as every other apartment or apurtenance of buildings so occupied. He thought that the passing of such an Act in England was quite sufficient precedent for the adoption of a similar measure here, where the climate would add virulence to the diseases which the measure was designed to redress and its necessity here would be more apparent when it was recollected that there were in this city upwards of a hundred alleys and courts to which no water was laid on, and where filth of every description accumulated to an alarming extent. The expense of course would have to be met by a rate of some kind, but any rate would be cheap if effectual for the purpose of preventing disease and death, which would not nor could be confined to the places from whence they might take their rise.

Mr. THOMAS seconded the motion.

Put and carried.

MR. SHARP'S PETITION.

Mr. OATLEY moved that a committee consisting of Alderman Ryan, Councillors Driver, Eldridge, Thomas, and Oatley, be appointed to inspect the premises referred to in a petition from Mr. Sharp, received by this Council in January last, and report thereon to this Council.

Seconded by Alderman RYAN, and passed.

GEORGE STREET MARKET.

Mr. SIMMONS moved that this Council, conceiving that the market shed letter C is used by appointed servants of the present tenants for purposes not contemplated, nor intended at the time of their being let, viz. for storing goods and produce, to the manifest injury of others, who are unable to obtain the said sheds for legitimate purposes, do resolve that a committee, consisting of the Mayor, Councillors Arkins, Oatley, Weekes, and Simmons, be appointed to enquire into and report upon this matter, and to recommend such remedy as to them shall seem advisable. His object in bringing forward this motion was, to remedy the evil that there were producers who required sheds for the sale of their goods, who were prevented from obtaining them by persons who occupied stalls, not for the purposes of sale but for storage merely, at a merely nominal rental, at the same time refusing a bonus, in some cases as high as £50, from those who require them for legitimate purposes. This was a subject for the consideration of the Market Committee, but as that Committee was virtually defunct, he had no other course but to bring it before the whole Council.

Mr. ELDRIDGE seconded the motion.

The motion, after being modified so as to include any other irregularity in the occupation and use of the stalls, was carried unanimously.

ROBERT MORROW.

Mr. ARKINS moved, That the report of the Finance Committee, received by the Council on the 23rd June, on the claim of Robert Morrow for compensation for house rent and a shed erected at Lachlan Swamp, be adopted.

Mr. OATLEY seconded the motion.

The substance of the report was that Morrow had no shadow of claim on the Corporation. Carried.

ERSKINE STREET.

Mr. THOMAS moved, That, in consequence of the Government having declined to carry out a wharf at the west end of Erskine-street, this Council do call for tenders for the performance of that work, in accordance with the report of the Select Committee, received by the Council on the 24th July last.

Mr. ELDRIDGE seconded the motion. Carried.

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

Mr. OATLEY moved that the report of the Hackney Carriage Committee, on a letter from Mr. J. H. Pott, complaining of the Inspector of Nuisances,—and in which report the committee exonerated Mr. Stubbs from all blame,—be adopted.

Mr. ROBERTS seconded the motion. Carried.

MARKET WHARF.

Alderman RYAN moved the adoption of the report of the Select Committee on a letter from John Robertson, lessee of the Market Wharf, in reference to a fence which some years ago was removed by Mr. Davies the former lessee. The report recommended that the City Solicitor be instructed to take proceedings to compel the restoration of the fence by Mr Davies.

Mr. OATLEY seconded the motion. Carried.

This concluded the business on the paper and the Council broke up.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Cottage at Waverley, Cottage and Land at Balmain, House in Charles street, Lease of House in Wynyard-square, Allotments on the Surry Hills, Wooden Houses; at half-past 12, the Schooner Galway Ark; at the Union Wharf, at half-past 2, Cedar, Hides, Pork, Maize, &c.

MR. RISHWORTH.—At the Stores of Messrs. D. Cohen and Co., Wynyard-lane, at half past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.; at Keilick's Wharf, Timber, Hay, &c.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Sperm Candles, Soap, Rice, Butter, Spices, Figs, Raisins, Biscuits, Crackers, Cheese, Starch, Maize, Hams, Bacon, &c.

MR. ADRAIN.—On the Premises, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Blacking, Perfumery, Drapery, Oilmen's Stores, Water Boots, Pictures, Ink, &c.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At the Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MR. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Books, Stationery, Engravings, Fancy Articles, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Watches, Guns, Pistols, Engravings, Boots and Shoes, &c.

MR. W. DEAN.—At his Mart, at half-past 10 o'clock Corn Sacks, Woolpacks, Canvas, Clothing, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Calcutta Clothing, Drapery, Millinery, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

MR. M'GEE.—On the site of the Old Goal, at 2 o'clock, Hay, &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—At his Mart, King-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, and Sundries.

MR. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture.

JOHN NEVILLE.—The dead body of this unfortunate man was brought into Bathurst on Thursday morning. From the information we have received, it appears that he was thrown from his horse and killed on the spot. The only mark was one on his forehead, which must have been given in the fall.

STREET ROBBERIES.—On last Sunday morning Mr. Thomas Keverin, of Lower George-street, reported to the police that between the hours of nine and ten on Friday night, he was stopped in George-street by two men, who, having seized him in a manner to prevent his calling for assistance, overhauled his pockets, and took from him all the property he had about him, namely, four £1 notes, one sovereign, 38s. in silver coin, and a knife.—Yesterday, William M'Donald was brought before the Bench charged with having attempted to rob Mr. William Hinds of his watch. Mr. Hinds deposed that on Sunday afternoon he was on the Race-course listening to the address of the person then preaching; there were a good number of people present, but he stood at the distance of several yards from the main body of the audience. He had not been long there when he felt some one touching the collar of his coat, and, without turning his body, glanced in the direction; he saw that his silk watchguard had been broken, and that a man (the prisoner) was standing close at his elbow; he suspected what was up, and resolved upon entrapping him; waited a minute or two, and then caught the prisoner in the act of raising the watch from his vest pocket; then turned round, seized him by the sleeve, and made him prisoner; M'Donald proceeded quietly with him towards the watch-house until he reached the corner of Park-street and George-street, when he darted off, and gave chase along George-street, to Bathurst-street, and up and down several others, until he at last again secured him in Clarence-street, soon after which he fell in with constable Doolan, into whose custody he gave him. Upon being first taxed with the attempt, M'Donald intimated that prosecutor was mistaken in the man, but finding that excuse to be unavailing he entreated to be let go—he had (he said) a wife and six children,—and what would become of them if he got into trouble of this sort. Prosecutor, however, was inexorable, finding which, he attempted to escape. The Bench were about to commit the prisoner for trial, but prosecutor, having named another person who was a witness to the transaction, it was thought more advisable to retain the prisoner until to-day in order to obtain the additional evidence.

Mr. Rishworth begs to direct particular attention to his sale this day, at half-past ten o'clock, at the stores of Messrs. D. Cohen and Co., Wynyard-lane, of elegant and modern London imported furniture, rugs, hassocks, &c.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ON Tuesday the annual general meeting of the members and friends of this society was held at Exeter Hall, which, notwithstanding the inauspicious state of the weather, was densely crowded.

The Earl of Chichester, the President of the society, occupied the chair, and was supported by the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Waldegrave, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Llandaff, the late Bishop of Bombay, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P., Sir E. N. Buxton, M.P., the Rev. Hugh Stowell, the Bishop of Ohio, U.S., the Revs. Dr. Marsh, F. Close, E. Sidney, and many other clergymen.

The noble Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the society had arrived at the end of another year of missionary labour—a year which had been marked by many triumphs of the Gospel amongst the heathen. The great aim of the society was to instruct the heathen in the pure principles of the Gospel, and to the observance of this rule he had no doubt was attributable the great success of their operations.

The Rev. John Venn, B.D., Prebendary of Hereford, then proceeded to read the report. It commences with a reference to the great financial prosperity of the past year. The income of the year had amounted to £120,232; and the contributions, which were the most important item in the account, had exceeded those of the last year by £3380. The large balance announced at the last anniversary had been absorbed, in consequence of the irregularity of bills, which placed the whole sum to the present year. The whole of the income of the present year had been expended, within a reasonable balance, in the enlargement and strengthening of the foreign operations of the society. The home expenditure had been of about the usual amount. The number of missionaries employed on foreign stations had been increased during the year from 162 to 172, and there had been a corresponding increase in the other departments of the society by foreign agency. The Islington College had received during the year a larger supply of students than at any former period, the number having increased from 19 to 27. Highbury College during the past year had trained 10 masters for the society's operations. The accounts which had been received relative to the West Africa mission were of a highly gratifying character. The Right Reverend Dr. Vidal, Bishop of Sierra Leone, who had the mission in his heart, as well as being a great linguist, reported that he had 5000 children in his schools, and 2700 regular communicants in his churches. In the diocese of Sierra Leone, which extended along 4000 miles of shore, 151 distinct languages were spoken, besides various dialects. These languages had been classed in groups, but still there remained 54 languages differing more from each other than the various languages of Europe. Last year there were alarms of invasion at Abbeokata, but these providentially had passed away, and the missions were proceeding with the same success as marked the first step of their progress. In Eastern Africa the missions were reported to have progressed with the greatest success. With regard to the missions in the Mediterranean, the Committee had to state that they had had a personal conference with the Right Rev. Dr. Gobat, the Anglican Bishop at Jerusalem, relative to what should be done in consequence of the remarkable movement amongst the Christian communities and the Mahommedans of the Turkish empire. The Society had had made a protest against the proceedings of the Oriental Churches, and they were gratified to state that the Episcopal Church of the United States had adopted their views, after having carried on missions at Constantinople for 18 years on opposite principles. From Western India Bishop Harding had sent over word that he had urgent need for more missionaries, and had expressed a hope that the English Universities would send out some of their best men to assist him in the work in which he was engaged. Reports from Northern India had been received from the Bishop of Calcutta. In the city of Calcutta, the Jews had manifested an earnest desire to become possessed of the Old and New Testament Scriptures, which they had been supplied with, and had read with avidity. The bishop had made a visitation of his diocese, and, on the eve of his departure from Calcutta, had expressed a conviction that Hindooism was passing away, and that Christianity would, ere long, take possession of the length and breadth of India. At Benares, several Mahommedans had been converted to the Christian faith. In Southern India, Ceylon, China, New Zealand, and North-west America, the missions of the society had proved eminently successful, but in the West Indies they had met with very little encouragement. The report concluded by stating that the society was prepared to employ as many men of good character and attainments as would offer themselves as missionaries.

On the motion of the Bishop of Norwich, seconded by the Earl of Carlisle, the report was adopted, and thanks were voted to the Rev. W. Weldon Champneys, M.A., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's and Rector of Whitechapel, for his sermon before the society at St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, the preceding evening.

The Rev. E Hoare, the Rev. Hugh Stowell, the Bishop of Ohio, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rev. T. Nolan, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, in support of resolutions expressive of gratitude for the opening missionary prospects in Western Africa, and urging support of the British and Foreign Bible Society on the occasion of its jubilee now in course of celebration.

Thanks were voted to the Earl of Chichester for presiding, and a collection was entered into on behalf of the society's funds. The meeting then separated.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.—A return, obtained on the motion of Mr. Bright, has been published of the names of all the newspapers in the united kingdom to which halfpenny stamps were issued during the year 1852. It appears from this return that among the London daily papers, 10,000 halfpenny stamps were issued to the *Morning Herald*, and that the duty paid thereon amounted to £20 16s. 8d. The same number of such stamps was issued to the *Daily News*. The *Evening Journal* had 2000 stamps; the duty was £4 3s. 4d. *The Times* had 10,650,000 halfpenny stamps, and the duty paid amounted to £22,187 10s. Among the London weekly papers the *Illustrated London News* takes the lead with respect to the half-penny stamps, for it figures in the list with 1,933,728 such stamps, at a duty of £4 028 12s. *Lloyd's Weekly Paper* had 132,674 halfpenny stamps; duty paid, £276 8s. 1d. *News of the World*, halfpenny stamps, 81 700; duty paid, £170 4s. 2d. *Weekly Dispatch*, halfpenny stamps, 218,852; duty paid, £455 18s. 10d. Of English provincial papers the following had to make use of the largest issues of halfpenny stamps:—*Leeds Mercury*, 512 000 stamps; duty paid, £1066 13s. 4d; *Liverpool Mercury*, 400,500 stamps; duty paid, £834 17s. 6d.; *Manchester Courier*, stamps, 294,000; duty paid, £612 10s.; *Manchester Examiner*, 432,018 stamps; duty paid, £900 0s. 9d.; *Manchester Guardian*, 588,000 stamps; duty paid, £1225. Among the Welsh papers the only one worth noting is the *Monmouthshire Merlin*, with 4000 halfpenny stamps, for which £8 6s. 8d. duty was paid. This paper stands highest on the Welsh list, and *Yr Amerson*, a paper published in the language of the country, is lowest; it had 668 stamps, and paid duty for them to the amount of £1 7s 10d. In Scotland, the *North British Advertiser* had 156 600 stamps, and paid £325; *North British Mail*, stamps, 43,500; duty paid, £90 2s. 6d. And in Ireland the *Nation* had 23 900 stamps; duty paid, £49 15s. 10d.; the *Telegraph*, 22,800 stamps; duty paid, £47 0s.; and the *Tablet*, 16,360 stamps, on which £34 1s. 8d. was paid as duty.

RATHER AWKWARD.—Stricken youth (just beginning to make himself agreeable)—"You are an artist, are you not, Miss Georgina?" Diffident but encouraging young lady—"No! I regret to say that I have no talent for that accomplishment." The aforesaid youth, somewhat surprised—"Dear me, why our mutual friend, Miss Tattle, told me that you painted!"

We are requested by Mr. Newton to remind buyers of boots and shoes that his sale of Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co.'s importation, per Walter Hood, will commence this day, at 11 o'clock.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1505809

TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN MORRISON SAUNDERS, ESQUIRE.

AT a Meeting held at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on the 10th August, inst., to consider the propriety of presenting an ADDRESS, &c., to JOHN MORRISON SAUNDERS, late Manager of the Bank of Australasia, Maitland, on the occasion of his leaving that Establishment, CHARLES BOYDELL, Esq., J. P., in the chair, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

Moved by Mr. RUSSELL, J. P., seconded by Mr. CAPPER:—

1. That a testimonial of respect be presented to John Morrison Saunders, Esq., on his leaving the Bank of Australasia, Maitland.

Moved by Mr. LIPSCOMB, seconded by Mr. JONES:—

2. That the following address to Mr. Saunders be adopted by the meeting and when signed be presented to Mr. Saunders:

"ADDRESS

"To John Morrison Saunders, Esq., late Manager of the Bank of Australasia, at Maitland.

"DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Maitland and the Hunter River District, beg to present this address, with its accompanying testimonial, in token of the respect and esteem we entertain towards you.

"In the past ten years, during which you have held the Office of Manager of the Bank of Australasia at Maitland, the colony of New South Wales has met with extraordinary changes, from the effects of which this district was by no means exempt. You took the management of the Bank affairs in most disastrous times, such as are rarely to be met with in the history of any colony. You have remained to see the colony with returned prosperity advancing rapidly in wealth, extent, and importance.

"In those days of trial and difficulty we acknowledge ever to have received from you advice and aid. Your official duties were doubtless often at variance with your own desires; but the discharge of those duties, with equal kindness and generosity to all, with an unwearying desire to do good, and with unchanging urbanity of manner, has naturally given rise to that respect and esteem which we now endeavour to testify.

"As constituents of the Bank we must accord our praise of its excellent management under your direction: the order, despatch, and punctuality with which all business was conducted were conducive alike to the confidence of the community and the interest of the Bank establishment.

"In these latter days of prosperity, when the result of many a kind and judicious act is being manifested and appreciated, we are called on to regret your leaving the office so long and so worthily occupied.

"With this address we ask your acceptance of ———, purchased from the proceeds of a collection hastily made amongst us.

"And with every wish that your future undertakings may succeed, we beg to subscribe ourselves, dear sir, your sincere and faithful servants."

Moved by Mr. BALDWIN, seconded by Mr. CHAMBERS:—

3. That a subscription be now opened for the purchase of a testimonial, to be presented to Mr. Saunders, with the address.

Moved by Mr. HEUGH, seconded by Mr. MITCHELL:—

4. That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to carry out the object of this meeting: Messrs. Boydell, Russell, Jones, Ogg, Dickson, Nicholson, Heugh, Lipscomb, Dodds, Baldwin, Capper, George Turner, King, Taylor, Sloan, Peek, Chambers, Portus, Yeomans, Anderson, Gorrick, Butler, Welch, Cooper, and Mitchell, with power to add to their number—three to form a quorum. And that Mr. Jones be requested to act as treasurer, and Mr. Chambers as secretary.

6160 CHARLES BOYDELL, Chairman.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in consequence of the works now on the eve of commencement at the Australian Museum, Hyde Park, this institution will remain closed to the public from this day, until further notice.

By order of the Trustees.
6166 W. S. WALL, Curator.

ELECTRO! ELECTRO!! ELECTRO!!!
ELECTRO-PLATED CRUETS, WAITERS, AND CAKE BASKETS.

A MOST splendid and extensive assortment of very superior Electro-plated goods are marked off at the Bazaar, comprising Cake Baskets, of the very newest patterns, and of exquisite workmanship; revolving Cruet Stands, with 6 and 7 glasses; Liqueur Stands and Waiters, of various sizes patterns, &c., &c., and

IF YOU WISH TO SEE

the largest, choicest, and most varied assortment of goods on show in Sydney, visit CROUCH'S SALOON, you will find there novelties in abundance, consisting of—
Globes, of all sizes
Magic Lanterns
A superior assortment of Microscopes
Electric Machines
A variety of Philosophical Instruments
Musical Instruments, of all kinds
French Accordeons and Flutinas
Bohemian Glassware
Rosewood Whatnots
Rosewood Work Tables
Gutta Percha goods
Gents.' dressing cases
Rosewood writing desks
Rosewood Work Boxes
Dolls of every description
Baskets of various shapes
Rosewood Music Stools
Ladies' leather Crotchet Reticules and Companions
Gold and plated Jewellery
Bracelets and Brooches, a vast variety
Gutta Percha Dolls
Ditto picture frames
Ditto life protectors
Baby baskets and bassinets
Baby jumpers
Chinese work tables
Toys of every description
Baxter's oil paintings, in variety, consisting of "The Descent from the Cross," "The Duke," "Gems of the Exhibition," &c.
Very superior electro-plated goods, consisting of—

	£ s. d.
Revolving cruet frames, with 6 cut bottles, complete	1 10 0
Liqueur frames, with 3 cut decanters	3 0 0
Cake baskets	1 16 0
Waiters	1 0 0

The above articles are with silver edges, and of superior workmanship.

	£ s. d.
Large size rosewood workboxes, from	0 7 0
Rosewood writing desks	0 12 6
Ditto work tables	5 0 0
Ditto music stools, with iron screws and brass collars	3 0 0
Rosewood tea caddies	0 5 6
Chinese blinds	0 5 6
Superior boxes of Chinese paints and brushes, complete	0 5 6
Table cutlery of 50 pieces, in mahogany cases	3 0 0
Magic lanthorns, with 12 slides, from	0 4 6
"The Duke" (Baxter's oil painting) in frame	0 7 6
Large and handsome dressed wax dolls with moving eyes—	
Wax dolls, from	0 1 0
Violins and bows, for learners, from	0 8 0
Cases of Chinese insects	0 6 0
Large pier glasses, with gilt frames from	1 6 0
Glass tumblers, per dozen	0 3 0

Superior Brown Windsor soap, from 1s. per lb.
Cases of assorted goods made up on the shortest notice.

GEORGE JOHN CROUCH,
356, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Old Burial Ground. 6258

TO Persons having Houses, Land, &c., for Sale.—Persons wishing to dispose of any property, and are sensitively alive to the ridiculous and extraordinary puffing in newspapers, are informed that private sales may be effected in one half the time they generally take when sold by auction, and often for a considerably larger sum, by applying to ALBEMARLE LAYARD, 54, Pitt-street. 6282

DRAUGHT HORSES, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 17th, at 11 o'clock,
40 head of horse stock, all fresh from the country, comprising
Heavy draught horses, from Maitland and Windsor
Light ditto, suitable for gig and carriage
Several good saddle horses
Carriage, gigs, one-horse phæton, cart, drays, harness, saddles, &c.
Terms at sale. 6204

Ex Estafette' Johanna Maria, and Alice.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Invoices of the following goods—
Scotch whiskey, in quarters
English cheese
Sardines
Pint pickles
Barclay and Perkins' porter, in bottle and bulk
Alton ale in ditto
Doeskins
Broadcloths
Slops
Orleans
Coburgs
Alpacas
Damasks
Ditto table covers
French corsets
Blankets
Pilots
Beavers
Smallware
Glass lustres
Saddlery
J. DRANSFIELD,
Jamison-lane,
3945 Back of the Bank of Australasia.

THE undersigned have on Sale—
Tobacco—Barrett's twist, in half-tierces
£ sterling, in half-tierces
GRS in diamond, in half-tierces
Shellard's, in kegs
Manila cigars, 2s and 3s, very old and fine
Case brandy
Marsetti's beer, ale and porter, 4 dozen cases
Ind and Coope's strong ale, in draught
Oilmen's stores, a general assortment
Sardines
Carbonate soda
Annatto
Sperm candles
Salmon, in half barrels
Herrings, in half-barrels, in tins
Horse rugs, blankets, and wrappers
Invoice of silks, parasols, and fancy goods
Soft goods, in great variety
Invoices of Boots and shoes
Brushware
Pistols, carbines, &c.
Cutlery
Hollowware
Tin plates (made)
Saw files
Fryingpans
Fenders
Horseshoes
Candlesticks
Gold diggers' belts and bags
Gold scales
Fireworks
Pickaxes
Spades and shovels
American duck
Ditto hats
Champagne and claret wines
English cheese
Pork, in half barrels
Hams in tierces
Prime beef (American) in barrels
Tongues in barrels (American and English)
Vinegar in barrels
Rosin
Turpentine
Logwood chips
Invoice of assorted drugs, adapted for the complete fit-out of a small shop
Invoice of silver plate
Ditto finest gold jewellery, in great variety
Ditto fine signet rings
Corks and bungs, an assorted invoice
Invoice of tents
Invoice of assorted essences
Scotch oatmeal
Hops
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.
Counting-house, 474, George-street, Sydney,
August 13th. 5966

POTATOES, POTATOES.—The best sample at £11 per ton, at MORAN'S Stores, Head's Wharf, Sussex-street. 6176

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Martell's brandy, in hogsheads and quarters
Pale brandy, in 1 dozen cases
West India rum, 10 and 30 o.p.
East India ditto, 30 o.p.
Geneva, 4 dozen cases
Old Tom, 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Holt's London ale and stout
Dunbar's ale and stout, in cases
Champagne cider, in casks and cases
Sandeman's port, in wood and bottle
Pale and golden sherry, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves
Cape Madeira, in quarters and octaves
Congou and hysonskin, in chests, halves, and boxes
Gunpowder, souchong, scented and orange pekoe, in boxes
Java sugar
Loaf sugar, in barrels and half barrels
Soap, Steel's best crown
Mustard, 1 lb. and 1½ lb.
Pickles, pints
Starch, Colman's No. 1
Blue, ditto
Cigars, Nos. 2 and 3
Woolpacks
Tarpaulins
Canvas
Twine.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
6193 Macquarie-place.

CARGO OF THE CHARLOTTE FROM NEW ZEALAND.

FOR Sale, the entire Cargo of the above Vessel—say,
120,000 feet Kauri Pine Boards, ½, ¾, 1, 2, and 3 inch.
Mast pieces and yards for vessels of 100 to 350 tons
1 ton butter
1 ton bacon
6183 Apply to WILLIAM WRIGHT.

PIANOFORTES.
By John Broadwood and Sons.

JUST landed, ex Walter Hood, another shipment of carefully selected pianofortes, direct from the manufactory, comprising squares and cottages, in rosewood and mahogany cases, with all the latest improvements, including 6⅞ octaves, C to A.

Also, for sale, rosewood cottage pianofortes, by Rolfe and Sons and others, full compass, C to A, from £48.

Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to inspect the above. Country orders punctually attended to, as usual.

WILLIAM KING,
(From Broadwood and Sons,)
6229 George-street, near the *Herald* Office.

WOOLPACKS, BAGGING, &c.

FOR Sale, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Woolpacks, 9 to 9½ lbs.
Wool bagging
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,
4630 George-street.

PRIME BALTIMORE FLOUR.

250 BARRELS prime new Baltimore Flour, for sale, now landing, ex Clontarf. Apply to
5917 R. HARNETT, Jamison-street

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—
Europe rope, from 1 to 7 inch
White hemp ditto
Tents, 12 by 10 feet
Ditto, 10 by 8 feet
Dray covers, 10 by 24 feet
Ditto 18 by 20 feet
Ditto 16 by 20 feet
Ditto 16 by 18 feet.
WENHAM AND NEAL,
1157 Sailmakers, &c., Macquarie-place.

TO BE SOLD. Plaster Casts of
The Apollo Belvidere
Venus de Medici
Group of Cupid and Psyche
Busts from the Antique, and
Bass-Relievos, by Flaxman, Banks, and others.
Afterwards to be sold by auction—
Two corrugated Iron Buildings, now forming a gallery 94 feet long, 30 feet wide, sides 19 feet high.
The roof is galvanized and corrugated.
Known as Mr. Nicholl's Sculpture Gallery, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo. 5073

HENLEY'S BOTTLED CIDER.
Now landing, ex Walter Hood.

100 CASKS Henley's superior Bottled Cider. Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Church-hill.

BOYS' SHIRTS, of every size and quality,
At SMITH'S Manufactory,
4154 39 and 41, Park-street.

LINCOLN A1 Ale, and XXXX Stout Rutgard's October brewing, 1852, brewed expressly for these colonies. Equal to the best brands imported. WILLIS, MERRY, AND Co. 4192

FRESH YAMS, from the South Sea Islands.—Just landing, from the schooner, Supply, and on Sale at Smith's Wharf, (late Deloitte's.) Miller's Point, a quantity of the above at Six Shillings per cwt. Apply to the Wharfinger. 4687

6 CANE-SEATED Chairs, beautifully French polished for 3 Guineas, at DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
5001 City Theatre, Market-street

FOR SALE, Tarpaulins and Wrappers, suitable for parties packing for the gold fields or Melbourne. Apply to Mr. FORD, *Herald* Office.

PRIME MESS BEEF.

ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned.
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
5705 Sussex-street.

CABLES—5-8, 11-16, 3-4 inch, for sale by SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO. 5827

MINERS' BORING TOOLS FOR SALE—consisting of upwards of 250 feet of jointed rods, with chisels, shells, &c. For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN BRADLEY, opposite Market Wharf, Sussex-street, Sydney. 6144

TO STOCKHOLDERS AND SETTLERS.

STRONG RUM, for station use, together with a choice assortment of every article in the trade, for sale by
E. W. LAYTON,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
3524 10, Bridge-street.

TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS.

SPIRITS under Bond supplied by the undersigned at the shortest notice; also, wines, beer, &c.
E. W. LAYTON,
Wine and Spirit Merchant, 10, Bridge-street
3521

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

THE undersigned has always on hand a large and well assorted stock of wines, spirits, beer, &c. adapted for family consumption.

N.B.—Goods delivered daily, free of extra charge, at Woolloomooloo, Redfern, Chippendale, Surry Hills, the Glebe, &c.
E. W. LAYTON,
Wine and Spirit Merchant, 10, Bridge-street.
3522

TO COUNTRY PUBLICANS.

ORDERS for Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Sydney, will meet with prompt attention.
E. W. LAYTON,
Wine and Spirit Merchant, 10, Bridge-street.
3523

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
An extensive collection of fruit trees, flowering, ornamental, bulbous rooted, and other plants
The fruit trees consist of the choicest varieties of apple, pear, peach, nectarine, apricot, plum, almond, mulberry, guava, filbert, quince, walnut, pomegranate, orange, lemon, citron, shaddock, &c.
Amongst the ornamental and flowering plants will be found varieties of magnolia, rhododendron, azaleas, daphnes, gardenia, camellia, vibernum, nerium, ficus, bignonia, buddlea, veronica, dutsia, a collection of roses, comprising upwards of sixty named varieties
Bulbs of dahlia, hyacinth, ranunculus
Norfolk Island, Moreton Bay, and other pines
Plants and trees carefully packed for the interior or neighbouring colonies
Parties wishing to select their own plants can do so by applying at the gardens, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.
20 JOHN BAPTIST.

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

THE undersigned begs to call attention to his unique collection of the Pine and Yew tribes, amongst which are the following—
Cunninghamia, Cryptomeria, Leichhardtia, Butassa—3 species, Araucaria—3 species, Callitris—5 species. Pines—9 species, Junipers—9 species, Cypress—9 species, Cedars of Lebanon and Deodar, Taxodium—3 species, Podocarpus—5 species, Caryotaxus &c.
T. W. SHEPHERD,
5766 Darling Nursery, Sydney.

PARTIES requiring PLANTS or TREES, for ornamenting their grounds improving their orchards or gardens, or transmitting to friends in other parts of the world, will, by applying at the nursery of the undersigned, have the advantage of selecting from a choice and extensive collection, indigenous and exotic. Packing in the most approved modes, and moderate charges.
T. W. SHEPHERD,
5767 Darling Nursery, Sydney.

GINGER BEER BOTTLES.—THOMAS FIELD, having completed his arrangements so as to ensure to his customers a constant and unlimited supply of Ginger Beer Bottles and other articles in his business, begs to announce that he is now able to complete any orders, however extensive, at the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible price. He also returns his best thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto afforded him, and hopes, by punctual attention to all orders sent him, to obtain a continuance of the same.
Pottery, George-street South. 52

FOR SALE, a good Family Residence!!! Persons anxious to secure a good family residence are invited to inspect one now just finished, situate in Crown-street, near Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo. THE HOUSE is distant from the Post Office, Sydney, about ten minutes' walk, and contains eight good rooms, including kitchen, and servants' room, in basement. Each room is distinct to itself; there is a roomy passage through the house, and a really good covered balcony in front, commanding a most extensive and delightful view. The house is in a most central position, well situated for health, and admirably adapted for the residence of a respectable family. For particulars apply to THOMAS ABBOTT, Builder, &c., Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo. 6280

500 to 600 BULLOCKS.

FOR SALE.—Five to six Hundred Bullocks from 3 years old upwards. Deliverable on the Gwydir River. A choice Lot for the Melbourne Market. Apply at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street. 6020

TO be Sold, a House, situated at Paddington, opposite the Military Barracks, containing four rooms and out-houses. Full particulars may be obtained by applying to Mr. J. HENING, draper, South Head Road. 6151

POTATOES. POTATOES. POTATOES.—Good quality, by bag or ton, price 10s. per cwt. Apply at the Stores, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 6213

HORSE and Cart for Sale.—A strong young Horse, perfectly sound, &c.; a good Spring Cart, suitable for carrying parcels or for the diggings. To be seen at Mr. PAKES, 445, George-street. 6150

SAFETY WITH CONFIDENCE.
Established 1840.

NEW ARRIVALS and others can store their boxes at one Shilling per month for each box. Money lent at the lowest rate of interest. If required, for the convenience of persons wishing to dispose of their property, a sale by auction every day.
W. G. MOORE.
Licensed Pawnbroker and Licensed Auctioneer, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.
The highest price given for all descriptions of portable property. 5042

Money Lent!
Money Lent!!
Money Lent!!!

TO NEW ARRIVALS—Parties going to the Diggings, and others, can have their boxes or packages stored in large and commodious stores at the back for periods of six, nine and twelve months, and money advanced to any amount, if required, on the same, at the lowest rate of interest, on application to
JOHN ISAACS,
London Pawn Establishment,
616, Lower George-street,
6162 Opposite the site of the Old Gaol.

TO Parties arriving from San Francisco.—Drafts on Rothschild, Baring, Brothers, or other London Houses, purchased at current rates by GEORGE A. LLOYD AND CO. Counting House, 474, George-street. 9800

THE undersigned are Cash Buyers of Green Wattle Bark, in any quantity THOMAS HALL AND CO., Tanners, Castlereagh-street. 5437

GOLD DUST purchased by GEORGE A. LLOYD AND CO.
474, George-street. 2006

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of Thomas Beckford Simpson, late of Kissing Point, in the colony of New South Wales, Master Mariner, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Simpson, of Kissing Point, in the colony of New South Wales, widow, and James Devlin, of the same place, settler, intend to apply to the Honorable the Supreme Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, that probate of the last will and testament of the abovenamed Thomas Beckford Simpson, deceased, may be granted to them, as the executrix and executor named in the said will.

Dated the fifteenth day of August, A.D 1853.
NICHOLS AND WILLIAMS,
Proctor for the said Executrix and Executor,
6177 310, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the Act of Council, 11 Victoria, No. 33, sec. 14, I, the undersigned PATRICK HUTCHISON, now residing at Maitland, intend to apply to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, on Wednesday, the 21st day of September next, or so soon after as I can be heard, for a certificate authorising me to practise as a conveyancer in this colony.
Dated this 15th day of August, 1853.
6174 PAT. HUTCHISON.

Ham Common, Parishes of Ham and St. Matthew, Richmond and Windsor.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons claiming right of commonage to the above Common, to make known to the trustees in writing, on or before tenth day of October next, the extent of land they claim commonage for, where situated, to whom originally granted, whether now held as proprietor or tenant, term of lease, together with all necessary information to establish their right to commonage thereon. To be addressed to the Trustees Ham Common, under cover to Mr. George Bowman, Richmond.
R. FITZGERALD,
GEORGE BOWMAN, } Trustees.
A. CORNWALL,

NOTICE.—Parties having left different things with Mr. C. Howard, Hanson's Buildings, Lower George-street, are requested to redeem the same within fourteen days from this date; failing to do so, they will be sold to defray expenses. 6216

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Goods of John Nevill, late of Bathurst, in the colony of New South Wales, Licensed Victualler, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that letters of administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the above-named deceased may be granted to Honora Neville, the widow of the said John Neville. Dated this twelfth day of August, A.D. 1853.
H. F. STEPHEN,
Proctor for the said Honora Neville, Russell-street, Bathurst. 6185

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I, JOHN DUNN, Saddle and Harness Maker, George-street, Sydney, relinquish all claim to the service of William Trail M'Kaughan, who had been bound to me as an apprentice; and on the payment of the sum of £20 as agreed on, being equivalent for the services of the said William Trail M'Kaughan, for the period of his indentures, I assign my name this 10th day of August, 1853.
JOHN DUNN.
Witnesses—JOHN DISHINGTON,
ENEAS M'KAUGHAN,
J. W. M'KAUGHAN. 5572

LOOK HERE!—If this should meet the eye of Mr. WILLIAM HATHAWAY, who was lately living at Bogalong, his sister, Mrs. Ellis, wishes him to call on her at the Seven Hills, near Parramatta. 5804

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—The public are hereby cautioned against receiving notes purporting to be the issue of the Melbourne Branch of the Union Bank of Australia, of the denominations and numbers undermentioned, a case of note forms having been stolen from the ship Stratheden, in Hobson's Bay, and some of the forms having been put into circulation with forged signatures:—
£1—Nos. 160,001 to 172,000
5—Nos. 42,001 to 46,000
10—Nos. 7,001 (not specified)
20—Nos. 5,001 (not specified)
50—Nos. 1 to 1,000
The public will please observe that the stolen note forms have the name "Melbourne," conspicuously engraved upon them, and were designed for issue by that branch alone.
J. BLACKWOOD, Manager, Melbourne.
July 2. 1287

A TOWN HORSE, suitable for a small Cart, and easily handled, is required immediately. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 5998

WANTED to Borrow, £1000, for which good security and a liberal rate of interest will be given. Apply by letter to G.M., *Herald* Office. 5711

WANTED.—Stores on or near Circular Quay. Address A.B., *Herald* Office. 6173

MAITLAND.

WANTED a House and Shop, in East or West Maitland, suitable for a General Store. Apply by letter, stating particulars, to A. B. C., *Herald* Office. 5953

WANTED, suitable Offices for a shipping business, near the Custom House; George-street or Pitt-street preferred. Address S., *Herald* Office. 6026

COTTAGE WANTED.—Wanted, a four-roomed cottage, furnished or partly furnished: the Surry Hills or Flag Staff preferred. Apply by letter to X. Y., at Mrs. Gaunson's, Jamison-street. 6156

TO CARRIERS.—Persons willing to contract for the carriage of 4 or 5 tons of goods to Goulburn are requested to apply in writing, stating terms, to Messrs. AGARS and STABLER, Kent-street North, or in person, between the hours of 11 and 1 on Wednesday. 6148

TO STOCKHOLDERS and others.—At W. B. HAIGH'S Registry Office, 481, George-street, two thorough experienced Gardeners are ready for immediate engagement: also, several shepherds, clerks, storekeepers, and domestic servants. WANTED, immediately, a good bullock driver. 6172

WANTED, an experienced respectable Master for a Coasting Vessel, intended to trade to the Richmond River. Apply to Messrs. THACKER and CO., 541, George-street. 5830

WANTED, an experienced Bookkeeper. Apply to GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, AND CO., Exchange-buildings. 6190

WANTED, for the Warehouse of the undersigned, a Salesman, possessing a thorough knowledge of drapery goods. It is indispensable that he should know both the town and country buyers. A liberal salary will be given to a suitable party. Apply by letter only to PRINCE, BRAY, AND OGG. 6187

WANTED, a Foreman competent to take entire charge of Livery Stables. Apply at the York-street Bazaar, opposite Toogood's, late Entwisle's Hotel. 6092

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, one who thoroughly understands his business, to whom a good salary will be given. Apply to C. and M. KINGSBOROUGH, Wellington House, 485, George-street. 6031

WANTED, a Man accustomed to salt and pack beef. Apply to J. K. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place. 6165

WANTED, an elderly person, as General Servant. Apply at French Cottage, Bourke-street North. 6147

WANTED, a single man as Butler, and to make himself otherwise useful. Enquire between the hours of ten and two o'clock this day and the two following days, at Mrs. MACDERMOTT'S, opposite St. James's Church, King-street. 6194

COOK wanted, male or female. Apply at the Melbourne Hotel, King-street East. 6219

WANTED, a Man or Woman, as Plain Cook. Apply at the Saracen's Head, corner of King and Sussex streets. Saracen's Head, August 14. 6039

WANTED, a married couple, without encumbrance: the man to act as storeman and indoor servant, and the wife as house servant and to make herself generally useful. Unexceptionable characters required. Apply by letter addressed M. A., *Herald* Office. 6157

WANTED, to proceed to the country, a few experienced hands for falling and preparing timber for shipment. Apply to J. FRASER, Patent Slip, Sussex-street. August 13. 6025

WANTED a Labouring Man. Apply to JOHN HUGHES, at the Victoria Soap, Candle, Tallow, and Oil Works, Flood's Wharf, Sussex-street, New Liverpool-street. 6159

WANTED, two men, capable of driving a team of horses. Apply at the Kent Brewery. 6184

WANTED, Shepherds and Hutkeepers, to proceed to the Wide Bay district. Apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. 6171

WANTED, a Bullock Driver, to proceed to the River Murray. Apply at DRISCOLL'S Stables, Pitt-street. 6158

WANTED, a Lad to make himself generally useful, and attend to a horse. Apply A. D, *Herald* Office. 6123

A SCHOOLMISTRESS, who has been engaged for some years in England under government inspection, wishes a re-engagement in a British or National School. Unexceptionable references can be given as to character and abilities. Address to A. B. C., *Herald* Office. 6153

WANTED, by a Young Man, a Situation as Clerk, or other employment in which responsibility and a general knowledge of business are essential. Has good knowledge of accounts, &c. Address H. N., *Herald* Office. 5833

EMPLOYMENT wanted, in a Wholesale or Retail Grocery Store, by a young Man of thirteen years' experience in London and country houses. He will make himself generally useful. References given. Address, J. S. G., *Herald* Office. 5801

A YOUNG Man wants employment where he could make himself useful; understands book-keeping and the French language: a situation as supercargo not objected to. References given. Address by letter, P. C. H., *Herald* Office. 6155

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by Advertiser, an Englishman, age 30, in any capacity where the following qualifications may be required,—assaying, chemical analysis (dry and humid), mathematics, German and French fluently, together with general and scientific knowledge. He has had much experience in teaching the above sciences. Unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Address H. B. C., *Herald* Office. 6145

NEEDLEWORK.—A highly respectable person, recently arrived from England, undertakes all kinds of work for families and gentlemen. Apply, personally or by letter, to E. W., No. 2, York-street South, opposite Police Office. 6146

TO CONSTABLES AND OTHERS.—The undersigned, THOMAS TIMMINS, my hired servant, has absconded from my service on the 12th instant. His description is as follows:—Name, Thomas Timmins, 5 feet 9 inches, sandy complexion, grey eyes, hair sandy, is a native of Ireland. A warrant has been issued for his apprehension by the Liverpool Bench, and he is supposed to be gone in the direction of Menangle. I will, therefore, give a reward of £2 for his apprehension; and the public is hereby cautioned against hiring or harbouring him after this notice. WILLIAM LACKEY. Liverpool, August 12. 600

STOLEN or Strayed, from Eastwood, Narrellan, a black Horse, small star in forehead, branded GH on off shoulder, 15½ hands high. If stolen, a reward of £10 will be paid on conviction of the offenders; or if strayed, £2 on recovery. SAMUEL HUNT, Eastwood. 6004

STRAYED, a White Cow, with strawberry spots, branded HR on near rump, from Moore's Wharf, yesterday morning. A reward will be paid to any person finding or giving information of her on application to HENRY MOORE. August 15. 6182

LOST, a Black and Tan Terrier, having on brass collar, and answering to the name of "Dan." Whoever will bring the same to Mrs. DALGETTYS', Strathean, Balmain, will receive Ten shillings reward. 6164

APARTMENTS.—A Gentleman and Lady, or two Ladies, may obtain the above in the neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo, by applying for cards of address to Mr. COUSENS, Grocer, George-street. 6217

TO NEW-COMERS.—Lodgings, or Board and Lodgings.—New arrivals and others are informed that, owing to the enormous rise in rents, some highly respectable families have left their addresses at the undersigned's Office; in consequence of which, Board and Lodgings, or Lodgings, may be procured in some of the best families in Sydney without the annoyance and trouble of walking the streets day after day in search of them, by an application to Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD, 54, Pitt-street South. N.B.—Heads of families wishing to let lodgings had better communicate immediately, and landlords who have small houses or cottages to let would do well to call. 6283

FURNISHED Apartments to Let, or Board and Residence, in the neighbourhood of the Race Course. Apply A. B., *Herald* Office. 6149

A LADY, whose husband's income is a fixed one, and inadequate to meet the increased price of every needful, is, therefore, desirous, by her own exertions, to augment the same in any way which habits of activity and usefulness might fit her. The Advertiser would be glad to meet with three gentlemen willing to reside together, of similar tastes and pursuits (presuming such conformable to a quiet regular household), who might agree to become her inmates on equitable terms, and she would take a suitable dwelling, having most requisites for one. Letters addressed to T. M., care of Mr. Waugh, 14, Hunter-street. 6180

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—A gentleman can be accommodated with board (partial or entire) and residence on reasonable terms, in a genteel house in Woolloomooloo, ten minutes' walk from the Post Office. Address C. W., Post Office, Mr. Sloper's, William-street, Woolloomooloo. 6181

TWO Young Men can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, occupying one room, upon moderate terms, at Mrs. YORKE'S. Enquire corner of Crown and Stanley streets, Woolloomooloo. 6154

THE Undersigned, having taken the Offices and Stores, 46, Hunter-street, (lately in the occupation of Messrs. Young and Co.,) are prepared to let those they at present occupy at the Circular Quay. The stores have good offices attached, and water laid on.
5992 LOUIS BARBER and CO.

JOHNSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE,
319, Castlereagh-street.

TO BE LET, the old-established business carried on as above, together with a lease of the premises. An active person may acquire a speedy competence in this business. For particulars, apply to
W. W. BILLYARD,
6163 Macquarie-street North.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HANDSOME CHARGER.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
CUIRASS, an exceedingly showy bay gelding, 5 years, 15 hands high; got by imported Cap-à-pié, and thoroughly broken and quiet for town use 6224

CAB PHAETON.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
A very light cab phaeton, built expressly for one horse, is cloth lined, has been but little used, and is in excellent order. 6225

GIG AND SADDLE HORSE.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
Fidget—a very useful bay gelding, just arrived from Maitland; he is thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, and exceedingly quiet and steady about town. 6226

WINDSOR.

A SALE by public auction, by order of Thomas Caddell, Esq., will be held on his premises, at Windsor, on SATURDAY next, the 20th August instant, at 10 o'clock, a m.
Consisting of 25 well seasoned girders averaging 50 feet in length, and 1 foot square
A frame for a sawing machine, with a quantity of iron work attached to it
An iron rack, and machinery for putting mill work out and in gear
A cast metal turning lathe quite new
A steam engine "Governor," with iron wheels to ditto
Three pump rods with brass fittings
Two lengths of cast iron pipes
A cast metal furnace door
A broad rimmed fly-wheel, 5 feet diameter, may be used with a band
A small fly-wheel, 3 feet in diameter
A patent malt mill, with fly-wheel complete
A quantity of large sized round, square, and flat bar iron
Also
A strong dray
Terms at sale.
CHARLES SOMMERS, Auctioneer,
Windsor, 13th August. 6161

FURNITURE.
Patna Blankets.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock,
50 soon wood camp chairs
24 teak ditto ditto tables
24 ditto ditto ditto beds with rattan bottoms
5 bales Patna blankets
Terms at sale. 6200

SHIP FITTINGS.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock,
6 ship's hencoops
9 waterclosets
5 rolls new piping
A lot ship's fittings, &c., &c. 6199

ENGLISH FIRE BRICKS,
Ex Pauline.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
(The first lot to be offered),
6000 English fire bricks, ex Pauline, to be taken as they now lie on Lamb and Parbury's Wharf, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect them.
A sample can be seen at the City Mart.
Terms at sale. 6197

PATENT FELT.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock,
2 Cases—
Each 50 sheets Borrowdale's patent felt, adapted for boiler purposes
8 Cases—
Each 360 yards ditto ditto, adapted for roofing.
Terms at sale. 6198

PAPER.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 Cases Paper, comprising
56 reams superfine large thin blue wove post, stamped
21 ditto blue wove post, 18lb.
28 ditto yellow ditto, 16lb.
71 ditto double small cap, 16, 18, and 20 lb.
52 ditto imperial brown, 40, 60, and 80 lb.
10 ditto double ditto, 100lb.
60 ditto grey double crown, 16 lb.
48 ditto small yellow wove post, 4 to 12 lb.
24 ditto ditto note, 8lb.
32 ditto ditto cream laid ditto post, 12 and 16 lb.
16 ditto ditto note, 8lb.
Terms at sale. 6196

COFFIN FURNITURE.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
75 sets coffin furniture, Nos. 8, 9, 6
12 ditto ditto ditto, No. 11
13 ditto ditto ditto, No. 27
6 ditto ditto ditto, No. 19
12 ditto gilt and white ditto, Nos. 27, 19
12 ditto ditto ditto ditto, Nos. 19, 28
13 ditto ditto and black ditto, Nos. 19, 28
6 ditto all black ditto, Nos. 19, 28
Terms at sale. 5898

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FURNITURE, together with a great variety of useful Household Effects, as imported by Messrs. George A. Lloyd and Co., per Walter Hood, and Johanna Maria Christina, from London, and St. Thomas, from New York.
These goods are of a very elegant description, and have been carefully selected at the first manufactories, without regard to cost, so as to secure really good articles. Private purchasers and the trade will find upon inspection that they have not been surpassed by any previous importations.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Young and Co., Hunter-street, on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A very elegant assortment of English and American furniture, together with a great variety of manufactured goods.
☞ These articles will be found really worth inspection, for which purpose they will be open for view two days before the sale.
Rosewood spring stuffed drawing-room couches, in crimson tabaret silk, richly trimmed, with carved legs and linen covers
Rosewood drawing-room chairs, and easy chairs, vase backs, to match the couches, and form complete suite
Rosewood cheffoniers
Rosewood sideboards, with marble tops
Rosewood washstands, with marble tops
Rosewood fancy work tables
Mahogany sofas, hair-stuffed and covered, with chairs both plain and arm to match
Mahogany couches, hair-stuffed and covered, with chairs both plain and arm to match
Mahogany chairs, with hair and spring seats
Mahogany sofas and couches, spring stuffed and hair covered
Mahogany chest of drawers
Mahogany cheffoniers
Mahogany sideboards, plain, and also with marble top
Mahogany reclining chairs, carved
Mahogany rocking chairs, hair covered, spring and hair stuffed
Mohogany telescope dining tables, of various lengths
Mahogany breakfast tables
Mahogany washstands with marble tops
Black walnut telescope tables
Black walnut dining tables
Black walnut breakfast tables
Black walnut work tables

OFFICE FURNITURE.
Elegant mahogany writing desks, with frames, varying in size from 4 to 6 feet
Elegant black wood desks, also of various sizes
Mahogany letter cases (or escretoires)
Black walnut desks
Office stools
Office chairs
The following are packed in cases, and can be taken by the purchasers set up, or ready packed for shipment or up-country use:—
Imitation rosewood cane seat chairs, 60 in a case
Satin wood cane seat chairs, 60 in a case
Rosewood and satin ball top chairs, 12 in a case
Gilt white maple cane back rocking chairs, 6 in a case
Grecian cane seat arm chairs, 12 in a case
Rosewood cane back rocking chairs, 12 in a case
Black walnut rocking chairs, cushion seats, 12 in a case
Cane seat gilt satin chairs, 12 in a case
Cane seat white maple chairs, 12 in a case
Bannister back cane seat chairs, 12 in a case
Children's wooden chairs, 12 in a case
Plain wood seat chairs, 12 in a case
Cane seat oak office chairs, 12 in a case
Wooden seat rocking chairs, 6 in a case
Maple stools, 18 and 36 inches, 12 in a case

The following carpets are ready made, of the sizes as below specified. They are of the very best description and superb patterns:—
Patent tapestry carpets, bordered, 18 ft. 9 in. x 15 ft. 9 in., 14 4 x 11 2, 17 x 14 3, 18 3 x 14 3, 19 6 x 16 6, 19 2 x 16
Patent velvet carpets, 13 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., 12 6 x 9 9, 14 x 11 3, 14 6 x 11 3

MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.
Patented oil lamps, with and without stands, of a novel description, with globes complete
China tea sets of 41 pieces, of very elegant designs
Beds, bolsters and pillows, filled with the best white and grey down
Royal velvet hassocks
Carpet bed covers, 10-4, 9-4
Chair cushions
Plain linen pillow and bolster cases
Loom huckaback towels, made
Bleached, huck, and diaper towels, made
Hair stuffed and silk trimmed cushions
Venetian carpet bags
Merino Bath blankets, 10-4, 9-4
Fringed toilet covers
Coloured counterpanes, 4-4
Real Welsh flannel, 7-8 and 4-4
Cushions for cane-seated chairs
Bed mats, 7 x 8, 8 x 9
Fancy cloth pillows, filled with the finest down
White toilet quilts, 9-4, 10-4
Coloured cotton counterpanes

DRESSING GLASSES.
Niel's mahogany frames, toilet glasses, in various styles and elegant design, 22 x 15, 18 x 13, 24 x 17, 24 x 16

CHIMNEY GLASSES.
7 cases of small sizes, in gilt frames, with 1 to 3 inch mouldings, 20 x 12, 18 x 12, 12 x 9, 14 x 9, 24 x 12, 22 x 13, 17 x 11, 34 x 20, 32 x 18, 26 x 16

PORTABLE IRON BEDSTEADS.
40 bundles, five each, Peaks' patent portable folding bedsteads
2 cases assorted children's cots and cribs
Also,
If landed in sufficient time for the sale, the following musical instruments, the five first of which are of the most elegant description, and procured at great expense from the first makers:—
One harmonium, with twelve stops, a superb instrument
One harmonium, with eight ditto
One melodeon, with 4½ stops
One melodeon, with 5 stops
One melodeon, with 5 stops, piano style
One rosewood cottage pianoforte
One walnut wood cottage ditto
One rosewood cottage ditto
Unless these instruments are landed two days before the sale, in order to allow a proper inspection by intending purchasers, they will not be offered on this occasion.

At the same time will be offered,
7 PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, the manufacture of Silas C. Herring, of New York, under Wilder's patent; and for which he was awarded the prize medal at the Great Exhibition, and the gold medals by the American Institute, as "For the best fire-proof safe in the world." Five of the safes are furnished with Hall's Patent Powder Proof and Burglar Proof Locks—being the lock which resisted the attempts to pick or open by the first mechanics in the world at the Great Exhibition. These safes are of small size and very costly, but offer the most perfect security, from their being impervious to drills or chisels, and of great weight and substance. Each safe is fitted with wheels.
Catalogues will be prepared, and the goods, it is hoped, will be open for inspection two days before the sale, which is on Thursday next.
Terms at sale. 5753

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1505810

SALE BY AUCTION.

OIL PAINTINGS, PRINTS, PIER GLASSES.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD, (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock,
A quantity of handsome gilt framed oil paintings, prints, and pier glasses
Terms at sale. 5728

ISLE OF FRANCE.
The Thames's Cargo. To Grocers and Wine and Spirit Merchants. Thames, Gaunt, ex Mauritius.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Mr. Henry Fisher, the Importer of the above cargo, to submit to public competition at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August, at 11 for half-past precisely, forenoon,
Bright crystalised Mauritius sugar
HF conjoined—
2227 bags finest sparkling crystalised sugar
35 hogsheads of fine old pineapple sugar-made rum, 30 o.r.
RB Byass—
260 casks, each 4 dozen, Byass's ale and porter
Dunbar and Sons—
40 ditto ditto, Dunbar's ditto
Samples of the cargo will be on view at the auction Rooms
Mr. Newton considers it only justice to the Importer to remind the trade of the well earned celebrity he has gained by his unequalled importations per Fanny Fisher, and confidently guarantees this cargo equal to any of Mr. Fisher's former importations.
Terms as usual, liberal—declared at sale.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MODERN AND SUPERIOR IMPORTED FURNITURE.

MR. C. NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. M'Nab, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Store, Circular Wharf, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
One hundred and twenty-five cases of superior Household Furniture, from one of the first London houses, comprising one of the finest assortments of really stylish, elegant, and useful articles ever offered for sale in this market.
Intending purchasers can inspect the whole of the furniture the day prior to the sale.

CHAIRS.
Imitation rosewood cane seated chairs
Ditto beech polished ditto
Mahogany dining hair-seated chairs
Ditto ditto, vase backs
Ditto easy chairs, covered morocco
Ditto ditto, ditto, chintz
Ditto hall chairs, elegantly carved and finished
Superb rosewood drawing room chairs, stuff hair, covered with chintz, various patterns
Cane-seated camp chairs
Rosewood drawing-room chair frames
FRAMES, handsomely carved.
TABLES.
Mahogany telescope dining-room tables
Ditto ditto loo tables
Ditto loo tables
Ditto Pembroke tables
Handsome rosewood loo tables, with pillar and block, carved lion's paws, and moulded tops
Superior rosewood loo tables, with pillar and claws, handsomely carved, moulded and beaded tops
Rosewood occasional tables, twisted columns and pedestals
Rosewood card tables on pillar and claws, handsomely carved, moulded top, and lined embossed velvet
Ladies' rosewood work tables, on pillar and claws, with rising top
Solid mahogany butlers' trays, with spring patent hinges
DRAWERS, BEDS, &c.
Mahogany chests of drawers, various sizes
Ditto 4-post bedsteads, elegantly carved
Ditto ditto, superior
Ditto bedsteps, handsomely finished and furnished
Ditto hat and umbrella stands, japanned reservoirs
Rosewood conversation seats, handsomely carved, and covered with damask
Rosewood cabriolet couches, handsomely carved and covered with chintz
Rosewood cheffoniers, silk panels, handsomely carved
Rosewood cheffoniers, with looking-glass back, marble slabs, crimson silk panels, elegantly carved
Ladies' rosewood Devonports, twisted columns in front, flaps of desks covered with morocco leather, and embossed with gold, fret back, &c.
Ladies' walnut ditto, furnished same
Knife boxes, with compartments
Hassocks, in Brussels, Kidderminster, &c.
Window cornices
Door mats
Table ditto
Framed pictures.
Terms at sale. 5760

THURSDAY, 18th August.
SUPERB INVOICE OF PLATED WARE.
Just landed, per Argo.
To Silversmiths and others.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Jacobs and Solomon, to sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 18th August, at twelve o'clock,
A well selected invoice of good Plated Ware, comprising the following articles—
Plated pickle frames, cut bottles
Revolving cruet frames, 4 bottles
Liqueur stands, electro-plated on copper
Tea and coffee sets, 4 articles
Toast racks, plated on German silver
Chamber candlesticks
Revolving cruets, 6 and 7 holes
Britannia-metal revolving cruets
Electro-plated salvers, 10, 12, 14 inch
Ditto ditto ditto, German silver bottoms, 10, 12, 14 inch
Cake baskets
Candlesticks
German silver sugar crushers
Nutcrackers, snuffers, and trays
Sugar tongs, egg, mustard, and salt spoons
Butter knives, tea and table spoons
Fish knives, gravy spoons, soup ladles
Mustard pots, caddy spoons.
Terms at sale. 6087

FRIDAY, 19th August.
To Builders, Grocers, Shippers to Port Phillip, and others.
Portable Wooden Houses
Dog Carts
Large American Coach
Flooring Boards
Cheese, Oatmeal
Irish Mess Pork
Table Salt
Galvanized Iron, Perforated Zinc, Gold Washers
Biscuit, Butter, &c.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, the 19th August, at 11 o'clock,
1000 boxes cheese
Invoice of shop paper and account books
5 PORTABLE WOODEN and IRON HOUSES, suitable for Melbourne
2000 flooring boards
Lot of galvanized iron
Invoice of Ewbank's patent nails
Zinc cottage window sashes
Perforated zinc gold washers
Invoice of picks and mattocks.
40 dozen Ballarat shovels
Large American coach
2 well-built dog carts
100 barrels oatmeal
24 cases Carlisle fancy biscuit
15 puncheons table salt, in drums
80 barrels prime Irish mess pork
34 casks package salt
38 firkins butter
31 puncheons navy bread
50 casks cabin biscuit
36 barrels pearl barley
2 casks soda ash
Terms liberal, at sale. 6089

THURSDAY, 18th August.
17 PACKAGES HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, &c.
To Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at the Mart, 451, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 18th August, at 11 o'clock,
17 Packages, containing as under—
Oval frying pans, 1, 2, 3, 0, 00
Round ditto ditto, 00, 1
Iron wheelbarrow
Brass pillar candlesticks, 10 and 12 inch
Sets block tin dish covers
Block tin tea pots, 2 and 3 pints
Black lead pencils
Iron chests, of sizes
Cast steel hatchets, with handles
Britannia-metal plates, 9 inch
Zinc washing bowls, rules, padlocks
Walker's percussion caps
Life protectors
Japanned oil lamps
Register stoves, spittoons
Block tin candlesticks 7 inch
Cast iron window frames.
Terms at sale. 6088

MR. W. WAINWRIGHT will sell by public auction, at his residence, next to Iron House, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, on WEDNESDAY, 17th day of August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following elegant, valuable, and modern Household Furniture, &c.
DINING-ROOM.
1 One horsehair sofa, moulded front
2 One morocco easy chair
3 One loo table, inlaid with cypress wood, with carved pedestal and cover
4 Twelve half Trafalgar chairs, stuffed with horsehair
5 One handsome sideboard
6 Ditto long size chimney glass
7 Two pairs flute glass decanters
8 Glassware
9 Two plated coffee pots
10 Ditto tea ditto
11 One sugar basin, plated
12 Ditto cream jug ditto
13 One tray
14 One bronzed fender and fireirons
15 Thirty engravings, gilt frames, &c.
16 Oil paintings
17 Brussel's carpet and rug to match
18 One door mat
PARLOUR.
19 One loo table
20 Six mahogany spring-seated chairs, covered with red morocco
21 One large side table
22 One eight-day clock
23 Four stone jugs with metal tops
24 One walnut rocking chair
25 One child's chair
26 One elegant gilt inkstand
27 Matting on Floor
DRAWING ROOM.
28 One handsome loo table
29 One pair card tables
30 One chintz couch, stuffed with horsehair
31 Six balloon-backed chairs, to match
32 One handsome work table, rosewood
33 Two ditto inkstands
34 Brussels carpet and rug to match
BED ROOM.
35 One child's swing cot and mattress
36 One toilet table
37 One washstand
38 Three toilet glasses
39 One bedstead, with palliasse and hair mattress, four pillows, &c.
40 One towel horse
41 Two bed-room chairs
42 One rosewood dressing case
KITCHEN.
43 One back table, and sundry kitchen utensils 6075

TO SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS, &c.
Saddlery, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Electro-plated Ware, &c.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, on THURSDAY next, August 18, in the following order, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Gent's all over hogskin saddles
Ditto silver mounted riding whips
Ditto ditto gig harness
Ditto ditto holly handled gig whips
Ditto saddle girths, stirrup leathers
At 11,
Ditto ditto irons, &c.
2 Cases guns and rifles
1 Ditto pistols
Berlin registered grates
Bronze fenders
Steel ditto
Polished steel fire-irons
Block tin dish covers
Coffee and tea pots
Candlesticks
Spittoons
Oil lamps
Measuring tapes
Boxwood rules
Ivory handled knives and forks
Tin camp kettles, in nests
Iron chests
Carpenters' hand saws
Turnscrews
Superior table cutlery
Door locks
Patent Bramah locks
100 Kegs fine cut lath nails
30 Ditto flooring brads, &c., &c.
Electro-plated ware, comprising—
Richly plated tea services
Ditto ditto decanter stands
Spirit frames, cut glass bottles
Cruet frames
Butter coolers
Table spoons
Dessert ditto
Tea ditto
Richly plated forks
And fawn handled knives and forks, with silver mounts and ferrules.
Terms at sale. 6707

BOOTS AND SHOES.
On account of whom it may concern.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 18th August, at 11 o'clock,
S over GS—Five trunks Boots and Shoes. viz.
1 40 pairs ladies' French shoes
5 40 ditto ditto military heel boots
7 72 ditto ditto seal slippers
10 56 ditto side button boots
12 36 ditto gent's long and short patent leather boots.
Terms cash. 6098

17 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES.
Just landed, ex Clontarf, from the house of Messrs. H. Jackson and Sons.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Seventeen trunks Boots and Shoes, comprising
Ladies' cachmere boots, lace sides, enamelled vamps and laces
Ditto best boots, kid tops, enamelled goloshed welts
Ditto black cloth boots, ditto
Ditto cachmere ditto, enamel vamps, welts
Ditto Spanish slippers, channels, trimmed
Ditto enamel calf, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto seal ditto ditto
Girls' cachmere boots, lace sides, enamel vamps, 10 to 13
Ditto black cloth and kid top, ditto ditto, 10 to 13
Ditto Spanish slippers, trimmed
Ditto enamel seal and cordovan ditto, ditto
Children's Spanish, ankle straps, trimmed, 3 to 5 and 6 to 9
Ditto cordovan ditto ditto
Ditto enamel seal ditto ditto
Ditto cordovan ditto, welts, 4 to 9
Ditto black cloth boots, enamel goloshed welts, 6 to 9
Ditto cachmere and kid top ditto ditto
Ladies' black and white satin slippers, trimmed
Ditto ditto ditto, opera ditto
Ditto white, brown, and black kid ditto
Terms at sale.
N.B.—The attention of the trade and private parties is particularly directed to the above invoice the whole of which will be sold, as usual, without the slightest reserve. 6069

Postponed until TUESDAY, the 16th August, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.
Extensive and unreserved Sale of elegant and valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, now landing.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions from Messrs. D. Cohen and Co, to sell by public auction, at their Stores, Wynyard-lane, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 16th August, at half-past 10 o'clock,
A large and varied assortment of elegant, costly, and valuable FURNITURE, comprising
DRAWING ROOM.
Mahogany cabriole, gondola, and Victoria easy chairs, covered in tabaret
Walnut ditto ditto
Rosewood ditto ditto
Mahogany balloon and crown back chairs, covered in tabaret
Walnut ditto ditto ditto
Rosewood ditto ditto ditto
Mahogany sofas and couches, carved backs, covered in tabaret
Walnut ditto ditto
Rosewood ditto ditto
Mahogany, walnut, and rosewood loo tables with triangular, square, and round blocks, &c.
Ditto ditto ditto
Card tables
Ditto ditto
Cheffoniers, with fretwork tops, glass back and doors, and marble tops
Ditto ditto music stools
Ditto ditto canterburys
Very elegant mahogany, rosewood and walnut devonports
Ditto ditto ditto
Work tables, with chess and backgammon board tops
Ditto ditto ditto
Half round and corner what-nots
Japanned slate top tables, elegantly painted
DINING ROOM.
Mahogany, rosewood, and walnut easy chairs hair-seated and covered with maroon and green leather
Ditto ditto ditto balloon and trafalgar back chairs, hair-seated and covered with maroon and green leather
Elegant mahogany, walnut, and rosewood sideboards, with carved backs, cellarets, &c.
Ditto ditto cheffoniers
Ditto ditto dining tables
Ditto ditto Pembroke and Sutherland ditto
Ditto ditto sofas and couches, covered with maroon and green leather, hair-seated, &c.
HALL.
Hall chairs, with carved and plain backs
Ditto tables, ditto ditto
BEDROOM.
Marble top oval and square dressing tables
Marble top oval and square wash-stands, single and double
Rosewood, mahogany, and walnut octagon and round pedestals
Bidettes, bason stands, towel horse
Circular and straight front bedsteps
Mahogany dressing tables and wash stands
Cane-seated balloon back chairs
Feather beds, bolsters, and pillows
Toilet glasses, assorted sizes
SUNDRIES.
Butlers' trays and stands
Folding camp tables
Ladies' and gentlemen's writing desks
Ditto ditto workboxes
Mop heads, door mats
Hassocks, &c.
Also
A large assortment of splendid
ENGRAVINGS.
Terms at sale.—No reserve.
☞ The attention of the trade and private families requiring an entire suite of furniture is particularly directed to the above sale, which is an opportunity that does not often occur of purchasing a really sound and elegant article.
Catalogues may be had at the rooms of the auctioneer on Monday, 8th instant, and the furniture will be on view on Tuesday, the 9th August. 448

CARGO OF THE WILLIAM,
From Wanganui.
To Timber Merchants, Ship Chandlers, Corn Dealers, Butter and Potato Dealers, &c.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the Phœnix Wharf, on WEDNSDAY, the 17th August, at 2 o'clock afternoon,
The whole of the cargo of the William, from Wanganui,
Consisting of
About 27,000 feet New Zealand pine, assorted in all useful sizes, chiefly ¾ and 1 inch boards
About 3000 feet scantling
About 10,000 feet ½ inch boards, suitable for soap and candle boxes
24 coils New Zealand rope
38 bags oats
6 kegs butter
2 tons potatoes.
Terms at sale. 5965

UNRESERVED SALE.
SCHOONER, GALWAY ARK, 224 TONS.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 16th August.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 16th August, at half-past 12 o'clock,
The very fine, abundantly-found, and well-appointed schooner,
GALWAY ARK,
as she now lies off Moore's Wharf, being ready for sea at an hour's notice.
Terms at sale. 5162

CARGO OF THE HANNAH FROM PORT MACQUARIE.
Cedar, Hides, Staves, Bark, Pork, Maize.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at the Union Wharf, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 16th August, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely,
112 logs cedar, about 20,000 feet
300 hides, 1st quality Tozer's
1300 staves
1 ton wattle bark
Also,
12 barrels pork
702 bushels maize
484 ditto ditto.
Terms, cash. 5905

ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN CROWN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 16th August.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 16th August, at 11 o'clock,
By order of the mortgagee,
All that parcel of land, situated on the Surry Hills, commencing at the north-west corner of the said John Roby Hatfield's brick ground, being 220 feet from Hosking's fence in Crown-street; on the south by the said brick ground and a line bearing east 20 degrees south, 85 feet more or less to Warren's fence; on the east by that fence and a line northerly 37 feet, then by 9 feet reserved by the said John Roby Hatfield on the north, and a line westerly 100 feet more or less to Crown-street, and on the west by Crown-street 40 feet to the commencing point.
This allotment is adjacent to or adjoins a dwelling-house belonging to Mr. W. S. Friend, of York-street, and is at a short distance from Bluck's public-house.
A plan on view at the Rooms of the auctioneer, and the title deeds may be inspected at the office of Mr. Spencer, solicitor, 220, Elizabeth-street.
Terms at sale. 6025

CROWN STREET, SURRY HILLS.
Building Allotments.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, August 16.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 16th August, at 11 o'clock,
8 BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, in Crown-street, Surry Hills.
These Allotments are just beyond Bluck's Hotel, on the opposite side of the road, in Crown-street, and almost adjoin the Riley Estate. They are situated in an elevated and healthy position, and command extensive and pleasing views, and are well worthy the attention of parties on the look-out for building sites. A plan on view at the rooms.
Terms at sale. 4453

CLIFTON COTTAGE, WAVERLEY.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 16th August.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 16th August, at 11 o'clock,
A STONE-BUILT COTTAGE AT WAVERLEY,
known as Clifton Cottage, close to the residence of J. Vickery, Esq., and standing upon a quarter of an acre of land, more or less.
The Cottage is only just completed, and has not been occupied. It is built of stone, and contains seven rooms of the following dimensions—
1—18 feet by 12 feet
2—14 feet 9 by 12 feet
2—12 feet by 12 feet
1—11 feet by 12 feet
1—12 feet by 8 feet
With a verandah in front.
The Out-offices are erected of hardwood and weather-boarded, and consist of Stables, Coach-house, and other buildings.
The situation is elevated, and commands an extensive and delightful view on every side; the locality is healthy, and the distance from Sydney but trifling, over a first-rate road.
Mr. Mort begs to direct the attention of the numerous applicants for residences to the good opportunity now offered for securing a comfortable home, perfectly new, in a first-rate neighbourhood, and healthy position.
The proprietor has been offered £100 per annum for the lease of this cottage, but a larger rental could be procured if the purchaser does not feel inclined to occupy it.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale. 4642

BUILDING BLOCK AND COTTAGE, BALMAIN.
Day of Sale—TUESDAY, 16th August.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 16th August, at 11 o'clock,
A BLOCK OF BUILDING GROUND, WITH A COTTAGE
erected thereon, situated in Darling-street, Balmain, containing a frontage to the street of 32 feet, by a depth of 80 feet.
On the ground is erected a weatherboard cottage, containing 2 rooms, let at present for 6s. a week to an old tenant.
The block of land is situated adjoining the large vacant spot known as Mace's Land, and opposite Moorfield Cottage, the property of R. Blake, Esq. The situation is first rate for a first-class building, or butcher's or baker's shop, being central.
A capital chance for any mechanic wanting a residence, with a view to improving the property eventually, as the site is one which must increase in value with the progression of the town of Balmain.
Terms at sale. 4645

First-rate Hotel or Boarding House, Wynyard Square.
Lease for 3, 7, 10, or 14 years.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 16th August.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday August 16, at 11 o'clock,
The lease for such term as may be agreed upon, of
The new and extensive Premises recently erected by Mr. Carter, and situated in Wynyard Square, at the junction of York-street and Erskine-street.
The building contains 14 rooms, with large cellarage. The rooms are commodious and well planned, with reference to convenience, and finished in a superior style with marble mantelpieces and register stoves throughout.
The house has two fronts—the northern side facing the site of the New Post Office, which will be commenced upon immediately; the eastern side facing Wynyard Square.
The house is particularly adapted for a first-class hotel, being on the route to the various steam company's wharves, and will command a first-rate business. The bar alone may be calculated to paythe rent.
The capabilities of the house are well suited for a family hotel, which, with the business of a wholesale wine and spirit merchant, would ensure a rapid fortune.
The site of the building cannot be surpassed, as the situation is very elevated, and bounded on two sides by large plots of ground, one of which—the Post Office site—will be only partially built upon, and the other—Wynyard-square—will be retained as a promenade or place of recreation.
The purchaser has the option of a long lease, the advantages of which will be apparent when the new General Post Office is erected and business drawn to that quarter.
Terms at sale.
Cards to view can be obtained at the rooms of the auctioneer. 4644

SHARES.
Bank of New South Wales.
Bathurst Copper Mining Company.
Australasian Steam Navigation Company.

MR. MORT will sell, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
A number of Shares in the above Companies, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms cash. 6018

TRENCHARD TERRACE, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
HOUSES and COTTAGES, in Crown and Palmer streets, Woolloomooloo.
Day of Sale—TUESDAY, the 23rd August.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant,
The following valuable Properties:
TRENCHARD TERRACE, PALMER-STREET,
consisting of seven houses, built in a row on a piece of land having a frontage of 90 feet to Palmer-street by a depth of 55 feet to Liverpool-street.
Each house contains six rooms, two on the basement, two on the ground floor, and two on the first floor. They are all built of stone, and slated.
There are yards in the rear having access by a lane, and a never failing supply of water in two wells.
Each house has a verandah, and the whole are well built and neatly finished; let to respectable tenants at 35s. each per week; and immediate possession can be given.
TWO HOUSES IN CROWN-STREET,
on a block of land having a frontage of 30 feet to Crown-street, by a depth of 90 feet to a lane behind.
These houses contain four rooms each—two on the ground floor and two on the first floor. They are built of stone and stuccoed in front, neatly finished, with venetian shutters, and well built in every respect.
There are yards in the rear, with a
WELL OF WATER AND A PUMP.
Let to respectable tenants, at 30s. each per week.
Immediate possession can be given.
On the back of the above piece of ground, and fronting the side lane, are erected
FOUR COTTAGES,
each containing two rooms, one above and one below, built of stone, and well finished, with a yard in the rear of each, and having the use of the above pump and well, the water of which has never been known to fail.
These cottages are at present let to weekly tenants, at 15s. each per week, and immediate possession can be given.
Mr. Mort begs to draw the attention of leaseholders generally to the eligible opportunity now offered of selecting a first rate dwelling house in a respectable neighbourhood. The buildings are in first-rate condition, the proprietor having taken a pride in keeping up the respectability of his property. Mechanics who feel the pressure of house rent would do well to inspect the cottages above mentioned, as the distance is so trifling from the wharves and busy parts of the metropolis, and the proprietor has decided upon submitting the property
IN SEPARATE LOTS,
to meet the demands of the many enquiring for dwelling houses.
A plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale. 7984

WOODEN HOUSES.
Ex Advice, from Liverpool.
Day of Sale—TUESDAY, 16th August.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 16th August,
SEVEN WOODEN HOUSES,
Just arrived per Advice, from Liverpool.
5 of these houses contain 3 rooms each, with loft above; and
2 of them contain 4 rooms each.
They are built in the Gothic style, and very neatly finished, being grooved and rebated, all complete, with panel doors and windows, flooring boards, joists, and everything required.
In lots to suit purchasers.
A Plan can be seen at the rooms.
The above are well worthy the attention of parties who feel the pressure of house rent. Being complete in every respect, they can be put up at a trifling cost, and are planned with every attention to the comfort and convenience of the future inmates.
The 4 roomed houses are 25 feet 3 in. by 19 feet 3 in., and the 3 roomed houses 17 feet by 13 feet. All the packages are so marked that they can be put together without the slightest difficulty.
Terms at sale. 5458

VILLA SITES, BALMAIN.
48 Allotments.
DAY OF SALE, WEDNESDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of August, at 11 o'clock,
48 ALLOTMENTS OF LAND
at Balmain, being the choice selection of the lots disposed of in the original sale of Messrs. Thacker and Co., consisting of blocks Nos. 31 and 32, with deep water frontages, and open to the cooling breezes of summer.
These blocks are subdivided into allotments, having frontages of 50 feet to 120 feet, by depths of 100 to 200 feet, with reserved roads.
Mr. Mort begs to draw the attention of all parties resident in the metropolis to the rare opportunity now offered of securing a site for a neat country villa, where refreshing breezes and beautiful views can be enjoyed within so short a distance of the city.
The depth of water fronting Snail's Bay, towards the Parramatta River is very considerable, and in parts of the property now offered for sale, natural wharves present themselves, adapted for good sized vessels. The advancement of Balmain, in the direction of the dry dock at Cockatoo Island, will call the capabilities of this locality into action; and whether for residences or landing places into the heart of this fast increasing and most beautiful of the suburbs of Sydney, the site of these allotments cannot be surpassed.
Sufficiently elevated above the salt water to be free from the dampness arising therefrom, and yet not exposed to the bleak gales from the southward and westward; Nature has preserved a happy medium, and Art only is now required to improve what she thus offers.
The lots will be distinctly marked and pegged out, so that purchasers can be satisfied they will be put in possession of the actual spots they have decided upon acquiring.
Terms.—25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue by bills at 6 and 12 months' date.
Plan on view at the rooms.

FREEHOLD CITY PROPERTY.
Day of Sale, FRIDAY, August 26.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, August 26, the following first-rate and eligible City Properties, either in one lot or divided. They are situated in Windmill and Kent streets.
Lot 1.—A two-storied stone-built House, containing five rooms and attached kitchen, having 35 feet frontage to Windmill-street, with a depth of 40 feet, with back entrance. This House is now and has been for several years occupied by Mr. Wingfield, a retail butcher.
Lot 2 is a large two-storied stone-built House, situated at the corner of Kent and Windmill streets, having a frontage to the former of 42 feet 10 inches, and to the latter of 45 feet, and contains eleven rooms, including cellarage and kitchen. These extensive premises were formerly known as "the Napoleon Inn," but for the two last years, as the "Cheshire Cheese," and are tenanted by Mr. Hill, a respectable innkeeper.
The above houses command a beautiful view of the Harbour, from which they, on account of their situation, can never be shut out.
Lot 3 is a weather-boarded verandah Cottage, having a frontage of 40 feet to Kent-street, by a depth of 80 feet, and containing four rooms, detached kitchen, large shed and yard, in which are smiths' workshops.
⁂ The above properties, on account of their favourable situation, require no particular recommendation from the Auctioneer. They stand in a thickly populated and increasing neighbourhood, in the immediate vicinity of the wharves of Fort-street, and Millers' Point, and therefore enjoy the advantage of the profitable traffic daily increasing in this improving part of the City. The wharf of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company is within a very short distance of the above houses.
Terms at sale. 5

IMPORTANT CITY PROPERTY,
Being the Dwelling House and Stores belonging to Messrs. Buyers and Learmonth, Harrington-street.

MR. MORT has been instructed by the proprietors to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 26th August, at 11 o'clock,
Those valuable Commercial Premises, situate in Harrington-street, a few yards from George-street, and most centrical as regards all the business portions of the city.
THE DWELLING HOUSE
has five rooms and kitchen, besides affording room on the ground floor for Counting House and offices, and having good cellars, and also out-offices.
THE STORES
are very convenient and complete, having three spacious floors, besides cellar underneath, with all the conveniences for hoisting to each floor. There is also a good yard, entered by the gateway in the centre of the premises.
☞ It is the intention of the proprietors to sell this valuable city property to the highest bidder.
It is in capital order, well and substantially built, admirably situated for the wharfs and the trade, and is withal one of the most snug mercantile properties in the city.
In the previous time it brought a rental equal to £350 a year, and would now, it is needless to say, command the landlord's own figure. For some years past it has been in the occupation of the proprietors, but they are prepared to give possession on the 1st of September.
Title—first-rate.
Terms at sale. 3223

TYRANGHAM, NEW ENGLAND.
150 HEAD OF CATTLE.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, at 11 o'clock,
150 Head of Cattle, now running at Tyrangham, situated about midway between Armidale and the Clarence River.
The improvements on the station consist of a six roomed Cottage, which was erected for an Inn, with stabling and paddock. There is also a wool shed and garden, and
A CULTIVATION PADDOCK
of seven acres.
The station is well watered, and capable of depasturing 6000 sheep and 500 head of cattle.
A capital chance for a new comer. A station already formed, with Residence and Paddocks complete, erected specially for an Inn, on the high road side. A convenient herd of cattle for a young beginner, and the locale one of the healthiest in the colony of New South Wales.
The distance to the water carriage on the Clarence River is but trifling, and a party desirous of setting up in the public line, and devoting his attention to a few sheep and cattle, would find this a first-rate chance.
Terms at sale. 3787

CHARLES STREET, OFF FRANCIS STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO,
Near Hyde Park.
Day of Sale—TUESDAY, 16th August.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 16th August, at 11 o'clock,
A TWO STORY BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, situated in Charles-street,
off Francis-street, Woolloomooloo, standing on a block of land having a frontage of 13 feet to Charles-street, by a depth of 83 feet 6, more or less.
The house contains four rooms—two on the ground floor and two above, well finished, with grate, cheffonier cupboard, and cupboard under staircase. It is erected on a stone foundation, and has a yard in the rear.
The rooms are—
2 of 14 ft. 2 in. by 11 ft. 9 in.
and
2 of 9 ft. 2 in. by 9ft.
more or less.
It is at present let to a weekly tenant for 30s. per week.
The view towards the harbour is pleasing, and open to the sea breeze, and the house is well situated as regards a healthy locality.
Just the house for a respectable mechanic, and a good investment of money.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale. 4975

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBERS
Macquarie-street.
EXTENSIVE BLOCK OF LAND.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable Block of Building Ground, adjoining the Legislative Council Chambers, with a frontage to Macquarie-street North of 69 feet, by a depth of 121 feet.
Mr. Mort begs to draw the attention of capitalists to this valuable Block of Land, situated in the most salubrious part of the city, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Government Gardens, Domain, the Baths, the Library, Council Chambers, Racecourse, and Supreme Court, and yet at the very threshold of the busiest part of the metropolis.
The advantage of erecting a first-rate family hotel in this locality need not be enlarged upon, and nothing is more urgently required in the city.
Title unexceptionable, and may be inspected at the Office of J. N. Shuttleworth, Esq., Solicitor, 490, George-street, Sydney.
Terms liberal. 3789

HOUSES AND LAND, PITT-STREET,
Opposite Dr. Fullerton's Building.
By order of Mr. James Passfield.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 17, at 11 o'clock,
A BLOCK OF LAND, in Pitt-street, with a frontage of 70 feet 5 inches to that street, by a depth of 128 feet 10 inches. With all the buildings thereon, enumerated below.
Two-brick-built two-story Houses, containing 4 rooms each, let at present to weekly tenants at 20s. each house per week. Immediately beyond these houses, and separated by a roadway leading into the back premises, are 2 Cottages, the fronts of which are built of brick, and the sides and back of stone, 2 feet thick. These cottages, one of which has a shop front, are at present let to weekly tenants, at 12s. each per week. They contain 3 rooms each.
At the extreme back of the block of land, and directly facing the entrance gate, is a 2-story brick built House, containing 4 rooms, let to a weekly tenant, at 20s. per week rental. And the land is occupied by the houses in common as a yard, to which water is laid on.
The whole property produces a rental of £218 8s. per annum; but the depth of ground is very extensive, and capable of being built upon very considerably. It is situated in Pitt street, nearly opposite the buildings known as Dr. Fullerton's, and a few doors from the corner of Liverpool street.
Mr. Mort begs to call the particular attention of capitalists to the important lot now offered for sale. The land is capable of being improved to a great extent, and the erection of a row of houses of a character equal to those on the opposite side of the street would prove a certain fortune.
The purchaser of a property like this can scarcely calculate the probable advantages of his possession, which assumes an unlooked for importance with the gradual progression of the metropolis; and the investment of money in this case must prove highly lucrative.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale. 8573

EXTENSIVE STORES AND OFFICES, BRIDGE-STREET.
Lease for 3 or 5 Years.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 23rd August.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 23rd August,
THE LEASE
of two extensive stores and offices, situated in Bridge-street, possession of which will be given on the 1st September ensuing, by which time they will be completed.
The lease will extend for 3 or 5 years, at the option of the venders; to be determined at the time of sale.
The situation of these stores and offices cannot be surpassed for business purposes, being in the immediate vicinity of the Exchange, Custom House, and Circular Quay, and in the centre of the mercantile offices, and stores. Intended purchasers are invited to inspect the premises, and judge of their capabilities.
Terms at sale. 5597

MOORE'S 200 ACRE FARM,
Between Liverpool and Campbelltown.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, August 30.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 30th August, at 11 o'clock,
200 ACRES OF LAND,
between Liverpool and Campbelltown, and bounded by the properties of Messrs. Bloomfield, Raymond, and Cordeaux.
The land is undulating open forest, well adapted for a country residence. A portion has been cleared and cultivated.
Mr. Mort begs to call the attention of parties concerned, and farmers generally, to this beautiful plot of ground in the immediate vicinity of the projected line of railroad, and situated in a district famous for its agricultural productions. Capital chance for a young farmer.
Title, grant from the Crown,
Terms at sale. 4296

21 YEARS' LEASE.
Improving Property in George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank.
Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 9th September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 9th September, at 11 o'clock,
The lease for 21 years of the following block of buildings, with shops, in George-street, immediately opposite the Commercial Bank, at present in the occupation of Mr. Davies, haberdasher and milliner; Messrs. Stone and Holle, merchant tailors; Mrs. Pakes, confectioner.
The block of ground attached to these premises has a frontage of 61 feet to George-street, by an average depth of 123 feet, or thereabouts.
There is ample space in the rear of the front buildings either for their extension or for the erection of large and most convenient stores, accessible by a gateway from George-street, which, from their extreme central position in the heart of the city, must at all times be in great demand for business premises, either in connection with the front buildings or separately, as may be found most advantageous by the lessee.
Lease to commence on the 1st January, 1854.
Cards to view the premises can be procured at the rooms of the auctioneer.
A plan of the property may be seen, and all particulars as to the mode and terms of sale made known, at the rooms of the auctioneer. 5201

DARLINGHURST.
SIX ROOM COTTAGE.
Day of Sale—WEDNESDAY, 31st August.
Preliminary Notice.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 11 o'clock,
A Plot of Ground in the corner of Dowling and Liverpool streets, Darlinghurst, on which is erected a neat
SIX-ROOM COTTAGE,
containing four rooms and closet on ground floor, and two large rooms in attic, one of which opens into a small balcony, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the harbour.
THE OUT OFFICES
consist of a good kitchen, coachhouse, and stables; and adjoining the whole is
AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND,
which will be sold with the house or separately, as may be decided at the time of sale.
The above cottage is facing the mansion of John Rae, Esq., and the cottage known as Makinson's Cottage, a most desirable spot for a residence.
A plan is in the course of preparation; and further particulars will appear on an early day.
Terms at sale. 5752

UNPRECEDENTED SALE.
SHEPHERD'S DARLING NURSERY,
Subdivided into fourteen capacious Building Blocks.
Day of Sale, FRIDAY, the 2nd September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 2nd September,
Fourteen capacious Building Blocks,
being the Darling Nursery, laid out with skilful taste, and a due regard to the comfort, health, and convenience of the future residents into a complete town, with wide streets; and proposed lanes, showing at once the capabilities of each block.
Description of lots:—
LOT 1.
Containing 1 acre, 1 rood, and 3 perches, with a building frontage of 752 feet, by depths of 120 feet and 90 feet.
LOT 2.
1 acre, 3 roods, and 17 perches, with a frontage of 785 feet, by a depth of 90 feet.
LOT 3.
1 rood and 19 perches, with a frontage of 280 feet, a triangular block.
LOT 4.
2 acres and 24 perches, with a frontage of 692 feet, by a depth of 90 feet.
LOT 5.
1 acre, 1 rood, and 2 perches, with a frontage of 544 feet, by a depth of 90 feet.
LOT 6.
1 acre and 37 perches, with a frontage of 887 feet, by depths of 110 feet and 90 feet.
LOT 7.
2 acres and 7 perches, with a frontage of 844 feet, by depths of 120 feet and 90 feet.
LOT 8.
1 acre, 3 roods, and 2 perches, with a frontage of 698 feet, by a depth of 90 feet.
LOT 9.
1 acre, 1 rood, 25 perches, with a frontage of 616 feet, by a depth of 90 feet.
LOT 10.
1 rood, 32 perches, with a frontage of 360 feet, by a depth of about 55 feet.
LOT 11.
1 acre, 0 rood, 14 perches, with a frontage of 547 feet, by a depth of 100 feet.
LOT 12.
1 acre, 3 roods, 27 perches, with a frontage of 842 feet, by a depth of 90 feet.
LOT 13.
1 acre, 3 roods, 15 perches, with a frontage of 792 feet, by a depth of 90 feet.
LOT 14.
2 acres, 2 perches, with a frontage of 812 feet, by depths of 120 and 90 feet.
On this lot is erected the dwelling house and out-offices, with extensive garden ground in full cultivation and paddock land attached. The house is commodious, built of stone, and with every regard to comfort and convenience. Cards to view can be obtained at the Rooms of the auctioneer.
Mr. Mort begs to direct the particular attention of capitalists both in
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE,
to the valuable blocks of land now submitted to public competition in a most healthy locality. The larger portion of the lots are in the city, and enjoy all the advantages of the country, bounded as they are by the large extent of Government land known as the Grose Farm paddocks, which will be reserved for public purposes beyond any doubt.
In subdividing a large property for sale, the custom usually adopted in the colony is to sacrifice the general good to private interest, by realising as much of the land as possible, and reserving roads and lanes of such narrow dimensions as to be nearly useless. The result has been the accumulation of hovels to a degree detrimental to public health. The reverse has been adopted by the spirited proprietor of this estate. A very large portion of the estate has been reserved for roads, which are 50 to 60 feet wide throughout, thus imparting a superior character to the locality, and enhancing the value of the blocks.
A first-rate chance is now offered for the formation of one or more Building Societies upon the principle so ably advocated by the *Empire* in a recent article, to raise the social condition of the poorer class, and to save from moral degradation the rising generation.
The reservation of the Grose Farm Paddocks is a matter of immense importance, as it will be the means of keeping the locality open and healthy, and afford advantages of exercise and recreation equal to the Domain.
The capitalist may here lay out his money in full assurance of an immense return, as the fact is self-evident that when the blocks are subdivided, hundreds of purchasers will attend the sale to secure one or more allotments, whose means will not admit of a more extensive purchase.
The extension of Cleveland-street through the estate, will cause an immense amount of traffic to pass by that route, not only saving a considerable distance, but having the advantage of a less crowded thoroughfare than the present entrance to the metropolis.
The grounds will be open for the inspection of intending purchasers, and cards to view the dwelling house, situated in lot 14, can be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
A plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale. 4297

GUNDAROO.
699 Acre Farm, and 800 head Cattle.
Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 9th day of SEPTEMBER.

MR. MORT has received instruction to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 9th September, at 11 o'clock,
A FARM containing 699 acres, well known as "Shingle House Flat," situate about two miles from Lake George, having a pre-emptive right of 1000 acres.
The Improvements consist of a CAPITAL RESIDENCE, containing 9 rooms, detached Kitchen, 7-stall Stable, Coach house, and Hay room, a CULTIVATION PADDOCK of 30 acres, and one of 5 acres. The whole well fenced in, and well watered.
Along with the Farm, or separately, as may be agreed upon at the time of sale, will be sold 800 HEAD MIXED LOT OF CATTLE, well bred, calves under six months given in.
The land on the farm is of first-rate quality, and the situation is one of the most delightful to reside in in the south country. The locality is about 35 miles from Goulburn, and the same distance from Yass; about 20 miles from Queanbeyan, and 10 from Bungendore; and on the direct road from Sydney to Maneroo, and from Braidwood to the Ovens diggings. It is peculiarly adapted for an Inn or Store, and its central position with reference to the surrounding townships gives it the advantage of so many markets for the disposal of fat stock or dairy produce. It has a large scope of Government run attached to it.
Mr. Mort begs to draw the attention of parties on the look out for homesteads to the opportunity now offered, of securing a ready made property, well stocked, and embracing lands fit for cultivation and grazing purposes, in a good locality.
Terms at sale. 800

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LAND SALES.

At 11 o'clock of Wednesday, 24th August, the following town allotments will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Land Sales Room, Colonial Treasury, Macquarie-street, and at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

TOWN LOTS.

Sydney.—1. 5½ perches, county of Cumberland, parish of St. Philip, No. 1 of section 3 of the site of the Old Military Barracks. 2—4. 5½ perches, same place, Nos. 3—5 of section 3. 6. 6½ perches, same place, No. 6 of section 3. 7. 4½ perches, same place, No. 7 of section 3. 8—10. 5½ perches, same place, Nos. 8—10 of section 3. 11, 12. 5½ perches, same place, Nos. 11 and 12 of section 3. 13. 4½ perches, same place, No. 13 of section 3. 14. 8½ perches, same place, No. 8 of section 4. 15—24. 8½ perches each, same place, Nos. 31—40 of section 5. 25—32. 5½ perches each, same place, Nos. 21—28 of section 6. 33—35. 5½ perches each, same place, Nos. 29—31 of section 6. 36. 5 perches, same place, No. 32 of section 6. Upset price £ 0 per foot.

Longbottom.—37—42. 2 roods each, county of Cumberland, parish of Concord, Nos. 6—11 of section 5. 43. 1 rood and 39 perches, same place, No. 12 of section 5. 44. 2 roods and 33 perches, same place, No. 13 of section 5. 45. 2 roods and 30 perches, same place, No. 14 of section 5. 46. 1 rood and 8 perches, same place, No. 10 of section 6. 47. 1 rood and 16 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 6. Upset price £8 per acre.

Coogee.—48—77. 2 roods each, county of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria, Nos. 3 and 8—10 of section 4, 1—4 of section 5, 9 and 11 of section 13, and 1—20 of section 7. Upset price £8 per acre.

St. Leonard's.—78—80. 2 roods each, county of Cumberland, parish of Willoughby, Nos. 8—9, 6—8, of section 5. Upset price £50 per acre.

At 11 o'clock on Thursday, the 25th day of August, the following town, suburban, and country lots of land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Land Sales Room, Colonial Treasury, Macquarie-street, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

TOWN LOTS.

St. Leonard's.—81—84. 2 roods each, county of Cumberland, parish of Wellington, Nos. 9—12 of section 5. Upset price £50 per acre.

Parramatta (North).—85. 52 perches, county of Cumberland, parish of Field of Mars, No. 7 of section 19. 86. 1 rood and 11 perches, same place, No. 8 of section 19. 87. 1 rood and 3 perches, same place, No. 10 of section 19. 88—90. 37 perches each, same place, Nos. 11—13 of section 19. 91. 1 rood and 2 perches, same place, No. 14 of section 19. 92. 36 perches, same place, No. 1 of section 23. 93. 37 perches, same place, No. 11 of section 23. 94. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 16 perches, same place, in section 40. 95. 38 perches, No. 21, of section 44. 96. 35 perches, same place, No. 22 of section 44. 97. 1 rood and 2¾ perches, same place, No. 1 of section 71. 98. 1 rood and 3¾ perches, same place, No. 2 of section 71. 99. 1 rood and 4¾ perches, same place, No. 3 of section 71. 100. 1 rood and 6 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 71. 101. 1 rood and 29 perches, same place, No. 1 of section 74. 102. 1 rood and 24 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 74. 103. 1 rood and 25 perches, same place, No. 3 of section 74. 104. 1 rood and 21 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 24. 105. 1 rood and 16 perches, same place, No. 5 of section 74. 106. 1 rood and 10 perches, same place, No. 6 of section 74. 107. 1 rood and 1 perch, same place, No. 7 of section 74. 108. 39¾ perches, same place, No. 8 of section 74. 109. 30 perches, same place, No. 1 of section 81. 110—119. 24 perches each, same place, Nos. 2—11 of section 81. 120. 31 perches, same place, No. 12 of section 81. 121. 24¾ perches, same place, No. 13 of section 81. 122. 1 rood and 22 perches, county of Cumberland, parish of St. John, No. 12 of section 27. 123—125. 1 rood and 24 perches each, same place, Nos. 12—14 of section 2?. Upset price £25 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Cumberland.—1. 18 acres, parish of Willoughby. 2. 21 acres, same place. 3. 22 acres, same place. 4—9. 20 acres, same place. Upset price £2 per acre. 10, 11. 50 acres each, same place: upset price £1 per acre. 12. 24 acres, parish of Willoughby, of Middle Harbour. 13, 23 acres, same place. 14. 20 acres, same place. 15. 20 acres, parish of Manly Cove, near Deewhy Lagoon. 17. 15 acres, parish of Manly Cove at Narrabeen Lagoon. 18. 20 acres, parish of Manly Cove, near the village of Bulgolah. 19. 20 acres, parish of Manly Cove, at Middle Harbour. Upset price 2 per acre. 20. 10 acres, same place: upset price 2s. 10s. per acre. 21—21. 10 acres each, parish of Alexandria, near Waverly. 24. 5 acres, parish of Alexandria. 25. 6 acres, parish of Alexandria, near Nelson's Bay. 26. 6 acres, parish of Alexandria, at Waverly. 27. 5 acres, parish of Alexandria, near Bondi. Upset price £5 per acre. 28. 5 acres, parish of Alexandria, near Bondi. Upset price £4 per acre. 29. 2 acres, parish of Alexandria. 30—33. 5 acres, 2 roods, and 5 perches, parish of Alexandria, Randwick, near Coogee, Nos. 1—4. 34. 7 acres, same place, No. 5. 35. 6 acres, 2 roods, and 34 perches, same place, No. 6. 36. 7 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 7. 37—41. 6 acres, 1 rood, and 30 perches each, same place, Nos. 8—12. 42. 5 acres, same place, No. 13. 43. 5 acres, 2 roods, and 28 perches, same place, No. 14. 44, 45. 5 acres, 2 roods, and 29 perches each, same place, Nos. 15 and 16. 46. 5 acres, 2 roods, and 28 perches, same place, No. 17. 47. 5 acres, 2 roods, and 29 perches, same place, No. 18. 48. 7 acres, same place, No. 19. 49. 6 acres, 1 rood, and 38 perches, same place, No. 20. 50. 7 acres, 1 rood, and 34 perches, same place, No. 21. 51. 5 acres, 2 roods, and 33 perches, same place, No. 22. 52. 7 acres and 34 perches, same place, No. 23. Upset price £5 per acre. 53. 5 acres and 1 rood, parish of Wedderburn. Upset price £2 per acre. 54—57. 5 acres each, Wattamolla. Nos. 8—4 at Manly Beach. 58. 5 acres, 1 rood, and 10 perches, parish of the Field of Mars. 59. 7 acres and 17 perches, same place. 60. 1 rood and 21½ perches, parish of Concord. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. On this land stand fencing and stabling, the value of which is estimated at £250.

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOT.

Cumberland.—61. 25 acres, parish of Manley Cove, at North Harbour. Upset price £1 10s per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

Cumberland.—62. 119 acres, parish of St. George, section No. 18. 63. 66 acres, same place, No. 20. 64. 88 acres, same place, No. 21. 65. 82 acres, same place, No. 22. 66. 119 acres, same place, No. 26. 67. 69 acres, same place, No. 23. 68. 87 acres, same place, No. 24. 69. 86 acres, same place, No. 29. 70. 82 acres, same place, No. 54. 71. 56 acres, same place, No. 55. 72, 73. 46 acres each, same place, Nos. 53 and 57. 74. 38 acres, same place, No. 58. 75. 45 acres, same place, No. 59. 76. 47 acres, same place, No. 60. 77. 61 acres, same place, No. 61. 78. 50 acres, same place, No. 62. 79. 61 acres, same place, No. 63. 80. 100 acres, parish of Bulgo, at Gava. 81. 50 acres, parish of Bankstown, No. 8. Upset price £1 per acre.

At eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 31st day August, the following Town and Suburban Lots of Land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Police Office, Maryborough, District of Wide Bay, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit ten per cent.

TOWN LOTS.

Maryborough.—1. 1 rood, county of March, parish of Maryborough, No. 10 of section 84. 2 roods, same place, No. 4 of section 87. Upset price £12 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

March.—1 acre, 2 roods, and 36 perches, parish of Maryborough, town of Maryborough, No. 6 of section 31. 4. 1 acre, 2 roods, and 39 perches, same place, No. 7 of section 131. 5. 1 acre and 3 roods, same place No. 8 of section 131. 6. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 4 perches, same place, No. 9 of section 131. 7. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 14 perches, same place, No. 10 of section 131. Upset price £4 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Argyle.—1, 2. 100 acres each, near Bungonia. 3. 45 acres, near the Veterans' Flat, on the Mulwarree Pond. Upset price £1 per acre.

LAND SALES.

At eleven o'clock of Monday, the 29th August, the following town, suburban, and country lots of land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the several places hereunder mentioned, and at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

At the Police Office, Armidale.

TOWN LOTS.

Bendemeer.—1. 1 rood and 27 perches, county of Inglis, parish of Bendemeer, No. 6 of section 23. 2. 1 rood and 25 perches, same place, No. 7 of section 23. 3. 1 rood and 24 perches, same place, No. 8 of section 23. 4, 5. 1 rood and 21 perches, same place, No. 9 and 10 of section 23. 6. 1 rood and 18 perches, same place, No. 1 of section 24. 7, 8. 1 rood and 17 perches, same place, Nos. 2 and 3 of section 24. 9. 1 rood and 31 perches, same place, No. 9 of section 24. 10. 1 rood and 34 perches same place, No. 10 of section 24. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Sandon.—11—16. 7 acres and 9½ perches, parish of Armidale, at Armidale, New England, eastern suburban allotments, Nos. 33 and 14—18. 17. 6 acres, 2 roods, and 9 perches, same place, No. 20. 18. 7 acres and 9½ perches, same place, No. 31. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. 19. 3 acres and 18 perches, parish of Armidale, at Armidale, New England, No. 57. 20. 2 acres, 3 roods, and 36 perches, same place, No. 58. 21. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 12 perches, same place, No. 59. 22. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 29 perches, same place, No. 60. Upset price £3 per acre. 23. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 14 perches, same place, No. 39. 24. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 38 perches, same place, No. 35. Upset price £4 per acre. 25. 3 acres and 25 perches, same place, No. 37. 26. 2 acres and 4 perches, same place, No. 49. 27. 2 acres, 1 rood, and 24 perches, same place, No. 51. Upset price £3 per acre. 28. 1 acre, same place, No. 20. Upset price £4 per acre.

Vernon.—29. 2 acres and 2 roods each, parish of Walcha, village of Walcha, No. 4. 30—32. 4 acres each, same place, Nos. 5—7: upset price £3 per acre. 33, 34. 5 acres each, Nos. 8 and 9. 35. 14 acres, 3 roods, and 35 perches, same place, No. 11. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Bathurst.

TOWN LOTS.

Rockley.—1—28. 2 roods each, county of Georgiana, parish of Rockley, Nos. 1—10 of section 5, 1—8 of section 12, and 1—10 of section 10. 29. 2 roods and 24 perches, same place, No. 1 of section 3. 30. 2 roods, same place No. 2 of section 3. 31. 2 roods and 22 perches, same place, No. 3 of section 3. 32. 2 roods and 28 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 3. 33. 2 roods and 36 perches, same place, No. 5 of section 3. 34. 3 roods, same place, No. 6 of section 3. 35. 3 roods and 2 perches, same place, No. 7 of section 3. 36—41. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 1—6 of section 10. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Bathurst.—42. 19 acres, 1 rood, and 36 perches, parish of Bathurst, near the town of Bathurst: upset price £2 per acre. 43. 10 acres, same place. 44. 13 acres and 16 perches, same place. 45. 10 acres, same place. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

Bathurst.—46, 47. 30 acres each, parish of Bringelliet. 48. 38 acres, 1 rood, and 10 perches, same place. 60. 49 acres, 1 rood, and 16 perches, parish of Three Brothers. 63, 64. 30 acres, same place. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Roxburgh.—49. 31 acres, 2 roods, and 17 perches, parish of Yetholme, on the Fish River. 50. 39 acres and 25 perches, same place. 51. 32 acres and 9 perches. 52. 31 acres and 2 roods, same place. 53. 62 acres, 3 roods, and 11 perches. 54. 40 acres, parish of Eusdale, at the Fish River. 55. 30 acres, 1 rood, and 15 perches, same place. 56. 40 acres and 2 roods, same place. 57. 30 acres, parish of Eusdale, at the Fish River, near Eusdale Creek. 59. 60 acres and 32 perches, parish of Yetholme. 61. 33 acres, parish of Falnash, at Meadow Flat. 66. 32 acres, 1 rood, and 16 perches, parish of Castleton, at Diamond Swamp. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Westmoreland.—58. 30 acres, parish of Bolton, at the Eight Mile Swamp. 62. 40 acres, near Wiseman's Creek. 67. 50 acres, parish of Kendall, near Snake's Valley. 68. 30 acres, same place. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Georgiana.—65. 30 acres, at Dunn's Plains, near the village of Rockley. Upset price, £1 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Carcor.

TOWN LOTS.

Carcoar.—1—19. 2 roods each, county of Bathurst, parish of Errol, Nos. 2—7, 10—20 of section 13, and 14 and 15 of section 16. Upset price £8 per acre.

COUNTRY LOT.

Georgiana.—20. 30 acres, near the head of Buckbarraga Creek, a branch of Thomson's Creek, Albemarle River. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Dungog.

TOWN LOTS.

Clarence Town.—1—17. 2 roods each, county of Durham, parish of Uffington, Nos. 15—17, 19, and 18 of section 3, 14—18 of section 4, 1 and 5—10 of section 8. Upset price £8 per acre.

Dungog.—18—23. 2 roods each, county of Durham, parish of Dungog, Nos. 1—6 of section 12. 24—43. 2 roods each, county of Durham, parish of ——, Nos. 11 and 10—19 of section 28. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Durham.—34. 17 acres, parish of Dungog, near Dungog, at Wallarobba Creek, No 1 of the allotments north of Verge's 2560 acres. 35. 13 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 2. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

At the Crown Lands Office, Gosford.

TOWN LOTS.

Gosford.—1—6. 2 roods each, county of Northumberland, parish of Gosford, Nos. 5—10 of section 10. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Northumberland.—7—8. 10 acres, parish of Gosford near Gosford. 9. 10 acres, parish of Gosford, near Gosford, Brisbane Water. 10. 12 acres, same place. 11. 1 acres, same place. 12. 20 acres, same place. 12—22. 1 acres each, same place, Nos 0—10. Upset price £2 10s per acre. 23. 4 acres and 32 perches, parish of Gosford, near Gosford, No. 1 of section 46. 24, 25. 5 acres, 1 rood, and 14½ perches each, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 47. 26. 20 acres, same place. Upset price £3 per acre. 27—29. 10 acres each, parish of Gosford, near Gosford, Nos. 1—3 of the allotments adjoining Hatfield's 50 acres. 30. 13 acres, same place, No. 4. 31—35. 10 acres each, same place, Nos. 6—9. 36. 13 acres, same place, No. 10. 37. 10 acres, parish of Gosford, near Gosford. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. 38. 25 acres, at the Village Reserve of Bungarynorah. Upset price £2 per acre. 39, 40. 3 acres a rood and 17½ perches each, parish of Gosford, suburban allotments Nos. 41 and 42. 41, 42. 2 acres and 2 roods each, parish of Gosford, near Gosford, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 15. 43. 2 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 50 in section 38. 44—48. 2 acres and 2 roods each, parish of Gosford, town of Gosford, cultivation allotments Nos. 15, 16, 21, 22, and 25: upset price £3 per acre. 49. 3 acres, 3 roods, and 11 perches, No. 1. 50—54. 2 acres and 2 roods each, same place, No. 7. 55. 4 acres, 1 rood, and 36 perches, same place, No. 7. Upset price £4 per acre. 56—60. 10 acres each, at the Kincumber Reserve. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

At the Police Office, Grafton.

TOWN LOTS.

Grafton (South.)—1. 1 rood and 6 perches, county of Clarence, parish of Southampton, No. 2 of section 1. 2, 3. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 5. 4. 2 roods and 20 perches, same place, No 3 of section 5. 5. 2 roods and 16 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 5. 6. 2 roods, same place, No. 5 of section 5. 7, 8. 2 roods and 1 perch each, same place, Nos. 6 and 7 of section 5. 9. 2 roods and 16 perches, same place, No. 14 of section 5. 10. 2 roods and 20 perches, same place, No 15 of section 5. 11. 2 roods and 25 perches, same place, No. 16 of section 5. 12. 2 roods and 32 perches, same place, No. 17 of section 5. 13. 3 roods and 2 perches, No. 18 of section 5. 14. 3 roods and 8 perches, same place, No. 19 of section 5. 15—24. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 1—10 of section 6. 25. 3 roods, same place, No 13 of section 6. 26. 1 acre and 38 perches, same place, No. 15 of section 6. 27—34. 2 roods each, same place, No. 18—20 of section 6. 35—45. 2 roods and 16 perches each, county of Clarence, parish of Great Marlow, Nos. 3—12 of section 33. 45—58. 2 roods each, same place. Nos. 7—12 of section 37, and 3—10 of section 47. 59—70. 2 roods and 8 perches each, same place, Nos. 7—18 of section 67. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Clarence.—71. 5 acres and 20 perches, parish of Southampton, cultivation allotment No. 1. 72. 10 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 2. 73. 9 acres and 2 roods, No. 3, same place, No 3: upset price £2 10s. per acre. 74—81. 2 roods each, parish of Great Marlow, town of Grafton (North), Nos. 1—5 of section 45. 1—4 of section 46. 82—85. 2 acres and 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 1—4 of section 38. Upset price £3 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Ipswich.

TOWN LOTS.

Ipswich.—1. 32 perches, county of Stanley, parish of Ipswich, Nos. 27 of section 1, 25 of section 6, 6 and 10 of section 7, 20 of section 8, 8 and 27 of section 27, 6—8 of section 36. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Stanley.—11. 7 acres and 24 perches, parish of Ipswich, near Ipswich, No. 38. 12. 7 acres, 2 roods, and 32 perches, same place, No. 39. 13. 8 acres and 1 rood, same place, No. 40. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre. 14. 17 acres, parish of Ipswich, portion No. 10 A. 15. 18 acres, same place, No. 11 A. Upset price, £2 per acre. 22. 101 acres, parish of Chown, No. 1. 23. 89 acres, same place, No. 2. 24. 84 acres, same place, No. 3. Upset price £1 per acre. 25. 26, 4 acres and 32 perches each, parish of Chown, near Ipswich, No. 6. Upset price, £3 per acre. 37. 100 acres, parish of Chown, at Pungelpilly. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Churchill.—27. 14 acres and 1 rood, parish of Brassall, near Ipswich, on the Bremer River, No. 1: upset price £2 10s. per acre. 28. 4 acres, 2 roods, and 5 perches, parish of Brassall, near Ipswich, on Mebee Creek, No. 2: upset price, £3 per acre. 29. 7 acres, 1 rood, and 34 perches, same place, No. 3. 30. 8 acres, 2 roods, and 12 perches, same place, No. 4. 31. 9 acres, 3 roods, and 10 perches, same place, No. 5. 32. 11 acres, 2 roods and 18 perches, same place, No. 6: upset price, £2 10s. per acre. 33. 30 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 7. 34. 31 acres and 3 roods, same place, No. 8: upset price £2 per acre. 35. 20 acres, same place, No. 9; upset price £8 per acre. 16. 28 acres, 2 roods, and 10 perches, parish of Brassall, near Ipswich, on the Bremer River, No. 11. 17. 34 acres, 1 rood, and 12 perches, same place, No. 12. 18. 19 acres, 2 roods, and 10 perches, same place, No. 13. 21. 28 acres, 1 rood, and 28 perches, same place, No. 16. 36. 20 acres, parish of Brassall, near Ipswich, No. 10: upset price, £2 per acre.

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOT.

Stanley.—38. 26 acres, parish of Purga, on Purga Creek, portion No. 10. Upset price £2 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

Stanley.—39. 64 acres, parish of Purga, on Purga Creek, No 1. 40. 87 acres, same place, No. 2. 41. 108 acres, same place, No. 3. 42. 82 acres, same place, No. 4. 43. 95 acres, same place, No. 5. 44. 72 acres, same place, No. 6. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Maitland.

TOWN LOTS.

Maitland.—1—8. 2 roods each, county of Northumberland, parish of Maitland, Nos. 3—10 of section 20.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Northumberland.—13, 14. 30 acres each, at the head of Black Creek.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Wollongong.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Camden.—1. 21 acres, near the American Creek, Illawarra. 2. 26 acres, 1 rood, and 29 perches, near Mount Kembla, Illawarra. Upset price £2 per acre.

At the Police Office, Warwick.

TOWN LOTS.

Warwick.—1. 2 roods and 11 perches, county of Merivale, parish of Warwick, No. 6 of section 4. 2. 2 roods, No. 10 of section 3. 3. 1 rood and 38 perches, same place, No. 11 of section 3. 4. 1 acre, 1 rood, and 1 perch, same place, No. 12 of section 3. 5. 2 roods and 28 perches, same place, No. 13 of section 3. 6. 1 acre and 19 perches, same place, No. 14 of section 3. 7—9. 1 acre and 32 perches each, same place, No. 15—17 of section 3. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Merivale.—10. 8 acres, parish of Warwick, near Warwick, No. 22. 11. 8 acres, 1 rood, and 16 perches, same place, No. 23. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Yass.

TOWN LOTS.

Yass.—1, 2. 2 roods each, county of King, parish of Yass, Nos. 5 and 6 of section 17. Upset price £8 per acre.

Boorowa.—3—23. 2 roods each, county of King, parish of Boorowa, Nos. 1—5, 10—20 of section 3, and 10—13, and 15 and 16 of section 14. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

King.—24. 100 acres, near Yass, at the Yass River: upset price £1 per acre.

Murray.—25. 36 acres and 3 roods, at the village reserve, near the confluence of the Yass and Murrumbidgee River. Upset price £1 per acre. 26. 23 acres, 1 rood, and 20 perches. 27. 20 acres and 24 perches, same place. 28. 28 acres and 2 roods, same place. 29. 25 acres, 1 rood, and 20 perches, same place. 31. 22 acres, same place. 32. 16 acres and 2 roods, same place. Upset price £2 per acre. 33. 10 acres and 1 rood, same place: upset price £2 10s. per acre. 34. 17 acres and 3 roods, same place. 35. 18 acres and 2 roods, same place. Upset price £2 per acre. 36. 13 acres, same place: upset price £2 10s. per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

King.—37. 65 acres and 1 rood, near Leach's Springs, at the head of Hennis Creek. Upset price £1 per acre.

At eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 31st August, the following town, suburban, and country lots of land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the several places hereunder mentioned, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Hartley.

TOWN LOTS.

Bowenfels.—1—3. 2 roods and 16 perches each, County of Cook, parish of Bowenfels, Nos. 14—16 of section 3. 4, 5. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 1. Upset price £8 per acre.

Hartley.—6. 1 rood and 10 perches, same place, No. 16 of section 5. 7. 1 rood and 25 perches, same place, No 17 of section 5. 8. 2 roods and 10 perches, same place, No 4 of section 3. 9. 2 roods and 25 perches, same place, No. 7 of section 4. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Cook.—10. 5 acres and 3 roods, near Hartley: upset price £1 per acre. 11. 20 acres, same place: upset price £2 per acre. 12. 5 acres, near Bowenfels, on the Bathurst Road: upset price £2 10s. per acre. 13. 30 acres, same place: upset price £1 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

Cook.—14. 30 acres, near Magpie Hollow. 15. 30 acres, parish of Kendall, near the Fish River. 16. 30 acres, at the head of Cox's River. 17. 30 acres, at the Vale of Clwyd. 18, 19. 30 acres each, at Blackman's Flat. 20. 30 acres, near Hartley. 21. 63 acres, 2 roods, and 32 perches, same place. 22. 30 acres, at Magpie Hollow. 23. 30 acres, parish of Falnash, at the Black Springs. 24—26. 30 acres each, parish of Falnash, near Piper's Flat. 27. 37½ acres, near Blackman's Flat. 28. 30 acres, parish of Lidsdale, near Piper's Flat. 29. 30 acres, on Cox's River. 30. 30 acres, near Piper's Flat. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Raymond Terrace.

TOWN LOTS.

Raymond Terrace.—1. 1 acre, 2 roods, and 2 perches, county of Gloucester, parish of Eldon, No 1 of section 13. 2—10. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 2 and 3 of section 13 and 11—17 of section 16. 11. 1 acre, 1 rood, and 15 perches, No 16 of section 17. 12. 2 roods, same place. Upset price £8 per acre.

Seaham.—13. 30 perches, county of Durham, parish of Seaham, No. 4 of section 23. 14. 28 perches, same place, No. 5 of section 23. 15. 31½ perches, same place, No. 6 of section 23. 16. 39 perches, same place, No. 7 of section 23. 17. 1 rood, same place, No. 8 of section 23. Upset price £8 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

Gloucester.—18. 40 acres, parish of Stowell, at Tillygerry Creek. 19. 30 acres, same place. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Kiama.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Camden.—1. 100 acres, at Terragong Swamp, near Kiama, Illawarra: upset price £1 per acre. 2. 10 acres and 1 rood, parish of Kiama, near Kiama, No. 13: upset price £2 10s. per acre.

BIRTH.

On the morning of the 13th instant, at Winslow, Darling-point, Mrs. Fox, the wife of Staff-surgeon Thomas Fox, M.D., Principal Medical Officer, of a son.

THE undersigned beg to call the attention of Storekeepers, up-country gentlemen, and others visiting Sydney for supplies, to their stock of Spirits, Wines, and Beers, but particularly to their varied assortment of Liqueurs and Cordials, now so favourably established in estimation of the public. It is a source of gratification to them to reflect that the principles upon which they originally proposed to themselves conducting their business, from which they have never deviated, and which, from long experience they are convinced cannot fail to meet approval, and ensure a reciprocity of advantages, have in all instances secured the approbation of their customers.

The following goods, of their own manufacture, are supplied of unrivalled quality, and upon the most liberal terms:—

Peppermint
Lemon syrup
Clove cordial
Ginger wines
Rum shrub
Brandy bitters
Cherry brandy
Old tom
&c., &c.

LEGGATT AND MAYO,
5041 Manufacturers, Kent-street North.

FUNERAL.

THE Friends of Mr. Henry Ward are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of his late departed wife, Harriet. The procession to move from his residence Swan-street, This Day, Tuesday, at 3 o'clock precisely. WALTER AND REUBEN THOMAS, Undertakers, King-street West.

LOYAL UNITED BROTHERS' LODGE No. 3592.

Sydney district I. O. O. F. M. U.

THE Officers and Brethren of the above Lodge and members generally are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late wife of Brother Henry Ward, which will take place on Tuesday, 16th instant; the procession to move from her late residence, Swan-street, at 3 o'clock P.M.

The Brethren will please attend at the Lodge room at half-past two o'clock, for the purpose of forming procession.

By order of the N.G.,
6035 GEORGE LANE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—Mr. A. POLACK was obliged (in consequence of the meeting that took place this day at one o'clock on the Constitutional Bill) to postpone those properties which were not sold, until Monday next, the 22nd instant. 6170

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY, George-street, opposite the Police Office. Established 1853,—under the new rules. No charge made at this Repository for putting up horses, &c., for sale by auction.

Mr. S. WOOLLER will sell by public auction, every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock each day.

N.B.—All horses, &c., sold, the owners can have their money immediately after the sale.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

MR. J. G. M'GEE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 16th August, at the site of the Old Gaol, Lower George-street, at two o'clock,

17 Tons best oaten Hay, and miscellaneous goods, without reserve. 6279

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 16th and 17th of August.

Two Days Sale.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, and others.

Superb Stock of Diamond Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Jewellery, &c.

Imported by Messrs. Jacobs and Solomon.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from the above gentlemen, to sell by public auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, and TO-MORROW, Wednesday, the 16th and 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The whole of the superb stock, selected by Mr. Solomon, in London, consisting of as follows—

DIAMOND GOODS.

Diamond brooches, in great variety
Ditto armlets ditto
Ditto pins ditto
Ditto rings ditto
Ditto studs ditto

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Gold hunting watches
Ditto open faced ditto
Gold hunting levers
Ditto open faced levers
Gold hunting Geneva watches
Ditto open faced ditto
English silver lever watches
Geneva ditto ditto
Double bottom hunting verged
Open face silver verge watches
Double bottom silver hunting levers

CHAINS.

Gold alberts, in great variety
Gents' gold guards in ditto
Ladies' gold guards ditto

RINGS, BRACELETS, &c.

Ladies' gold rings } in great variety
Gents' ditto }
Ladies' gold bracelets
Gold earrings
Gents' gold signet rings
Gold eye glasses
Ditto keys
Silver thimbles
&c. &c.

The Auctioneers respectfully solicit the attention of the trade to the above choice lot of goods. Catalogues will be ready for delivery on Monday next, and the goods will then be on view.

Terms at sale.
No reserve. 5463

BEDSTEADS, LOO TABLES, SOFAS, AND OILCLOTH.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

6 splendid cornice bedsteads
4 hair seated sofas
4 loo tables
20 pieces oilcloth

Terms, cash. No reserve. 6202

Exhibition Sperm Candles
Liverpool Soap
Patna Rice
Butter
Spices
&c., &c., &c.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to Geo. A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

50 boxes Exhibition sperm candles
100 quarter boxes Liverpool soap
6 cases cinnamon
5 bags black pepper
1 case nutmegs
11 bags almonds
7 firkins butter
8 boxes Coleman's No. 1 starch
4 cases Whybrow's half-lb. mustard
30 chests hysonskin tea
5 cases ling fish, 100 lbs. each
17 casks Patna table rice.

Terms at sale. 6201

Turkey Figs
Muscatel Raisins
Biscuit
Water Crackers
Pine-apple Cheese
Candles, starch, cloves, &c.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

100 small drums new turkey figs
100 quarter boxes muscatel raisins
10 puncheons ship biscuit
31 barrels ditto
3 cases—54 tins water crackers
5 tierces—233 pine-apple cheeses
26 cases mould candles
57 cases Coleman's best London starch
3 cases cloves

Terms at sale. 5901

MAIZE.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

350 Bushels prime Maize, in bags.

Terms at sale. 6046

HAMS. BACON.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

6 casks, each 40 English hams
20 sides prime Irish bacon

Terms at sale. 5730

CARPET AND RUGS.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock,

2 bales carpets and rugs, assorted sizes, well worthy the attention of the trade

Terms at sale. 6195

DAMAGED KID GLOVES.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 16, at half-past 10 precisely,

2 cases ladies' and gentlemen's kid gloves, slightly damaged,

Consisting of

Ladies' white kid
Ditto black ditto
Ditto coloured ditto
Gentlemen's white kid
Ditto coloured and black ditto

Terms at sale. 6256

TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

On account of whom it may concern, damaged by salt water and ship stowage, ex Frances, Captain Power.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 16th, at half-past 10 precisely,

B in diamond

1. 47 pilot jackets slightly damaged
2. 6 ditto ditto ditto
6 shooting coats do
5. 6 brown petershams

AND

4. 15 11-12 doz. blue shirts, pearl buttons, with pockets, damaged by ship stowage

Terms cash. 6706

CORN SACKS, WOOLPACKS, CANVAS, &c.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Anna Maria, Briggs, Master.

Damaged by salt water, and ship stowage.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 16th, at half-past 10 precisely,

4 S over A in triangle, with DB under

1— 4 woolpacks
5— 9 ditto
9— 29 corn sacks
0—300 ditto
11— 1 piece, No. 8, round thread crown ton sheetings
12— 1 No. 12, ditto
15— 12 No. 95, 40-in. extra strong hessians
16— 2 ditto ditto
19— 7 No. 11, best finished osnaburgs
21— 1 bolt canvas, brown sail
36 woolpacks, damaged by ship stowage

Terms, cash. 6704

CALCUTTA CLOTHING.

Shirts, Trousers, and Coats.

Ex Marquard Family, Millar, Master.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 16th, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Two bales check p'aids
40 dozen shirts
10 dozen pantaloons
Coats, &c.

Terms at sale. 6701

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRAPERY.

84 Packages New and Seasonable Goods, Just landed, ex Walter Hood.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 16, at 11 o'clock precisely,

84 packages Drapery, consisting of
Witney blankets, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4
Welsh flannels
Scarlet and blue guernseys
Scarlet and striped regatta shirts
White shirtings
Regatta ditto
Counterpanes
Calicoes
Huckabacks
Cotton ticks
Twill shirting
Grey lambs hose
Ditto ditto half-hose
Scarlet and blue serge shirts
Hoyle's prints, 5-4, 7-8
Rich cachmeres
Lustres
Coburgs
Orleans
Gala plaids
Delaines
Cachmere dresses
Circassian ditto
White and coloured satteen stays
Men's doe kin trousers
Ditto superfine coloured ditto
Blue cloth ditto
Superfine black cloth coats
Coloured doeskin ditto
Napoleon riding coats
Double breasted oxonians
Paletots, black cloth
Black doeskin trousers
Coloured ditto ditto
Embroidered cloth vests
Double breasted Miltons
Satin and silk vests
Shepherds' hair caps
Blue cloth caps
Fancy ditto
Military ditto, boys' and youths'

Terms at sale. 5973

UNRESERVED SALE of 10 cases Fancy Millinery, just landed, ex Walter Hood.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN has received instructions to sell by Auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 16, at 2 o'clock precisely,

10 cases of the above goods, in the newest styles, and tastefully selected, comprising

Blond dress caps
Fancy ribbon ties
Ditto velvet
Ditto silk and wool
Mohair head dresses
Charille lappets
Cap fronts
Mourning ditto
Netted handkerchiefs
Woollen and silk scarfs
Ditto ditto scarfs
Ditto ditto cuffs
Fancy rosettes and bracelets
Children's mantles
Ditto jackets, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 6703

JAMES M. HUGHES will sell by public auction, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, at his Mart (late Mr. G. Pickering's), King street, a valuable assortment of Household Furniture, and Sundries. Terms, cash. No reserve. 6272

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell, THIS DAY, at his Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets, at 11 o'clock,

A great variety of Household Furniture, consisting of chests of drawers, tables, chairs, and every other article of furniture in general use. 6121

HORSEHAIR AND CANE BOTTOM Chairs, Couches, Sofas, Loo and D Tables, and a general assortment of Furniture.

C. ADRAIN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Without reserve,

A first-rate assortment of furniture, consisting of horsehair and cane seated chairs, couches, sofas, cheffoniers, loo and D tables, four-post bedsteads, mattresses, dressing tables, chest of drawers, office desk, a superior set of breakfast and tea china, kitchen utensils, crockery and sundries.

To be cleared off the premises immediately after the sale, owing to the party's departure to the interior of the colony. 6032

Candlesticks, Razors, Dressing Cases, Reticules, Workboxes, Ladies' Companions, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Knives, Dressing and Fine-tooth Combs.

C. ADRAIN has received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at his Rooms, King-street, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock.

Three casks and two cases, consisting of
36 dozen brass bedchamber candlesticks
24 dressing cases, fitted complete
24 ladies' reticules, assorted
4 ladies' workboxes
8 ditto companions
18 dozen nail brushes
3 superior knives
9 ditto scissors
72 ditto razors in double cases
1 ditto superior, in single ditto
72 ditto ditto cases
60 ditto dressing combs
552 ditto ivory fine tooth combs, assorted, bastard, dandriff, and super

To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Under £20, cash; above that sum, approved bills at 3 months. 6294

Warren, Russell, and Warren's Blacking.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 590, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 16, at 11 o'clock precisely.

35 packages Warren, Russell, and Warren's blacking, 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d. bottles.

Terms at sale. 6095

Continuation of the Perfumery Sale, on account of the numerous lots.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 16th, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Price and Gosnell's
Hair and clothes brushes, combs
Toot and nail brushes, assorted soaps
Perfumery in great variety
Iron bedsteads
And a variety of other goods

Terms at sale. 5918

TWENTY PACKAGES DRAPERY, Christy's Alpaca Oxonian Caps.

To Drapers and others

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 16, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Twenty packages drapery and hats, comprising

Silks, gimps, and fringes
Gent's scarfs, mantles
Silk hose, lace berthes
Blond falls, gent's silk handkerchiefs
Muslin dresses, lace goods
5 4 prints and gala plaids
Cotton bandannas, shawls
Boys' caps, white stays
Balzorine dresses, cloaking
Mantles, women's white hose
Christy's alpaca, oxonian, and lawn
Ditto oxonian caps, cloth caps, &c.

Terms at sale. 5919

OILMEN'S STORES,

Just landed.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 16,

400 packages Oilmen's Stores—
Pint and quart pickles
Pint and half-pint salad oil
Anchovies, paste, herrings
Jams, jellies, olives, sardines, &c.

Term at sale. 6094

ENGLISH BACON.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, August 16, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Four cases English Bacon.

Terms at sale. 6174

WARREN, RUSSELL, AND WARREN'S INK.

Ex St. George.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, August 16, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Eight casks Ink, glass stoppered, glass drop, quarts, pints, and half pints.

Terms at sale. 7175

WATER BOOTS AND PICTURES.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, August 16, at 11 o'clock precisely.

30 pairs water boots
20 French engravings

Terms at sale. 7174

PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES, GLASS WARE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, August 17, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Sitting Greyhound, Pointer, and Setter, Last Drop of Bacchus, bracket figures, pastile burners, Reaper and Gleaner, Return from Vintage, maltese vase, plain, Etruscan claret ewer, kingfisher jugs, with wild rose border, glass decanters, champagnes, and wines.

Terms at sale. 6275

LAMPS and CHANDELIERS, TINWARE, Iron Bedsteads, Japanned Ware, Ironmongery.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, August 17, at 11 o'clock precisely.

The following Invoice of Goods, just landed, comprising

Five packages, containing Atlas lamps, bright and bronzed opal, blue, and green, table lamps, bright and bronze opal, 2 and 3 light gas chandeliers, bracket lamps, slides, and glasses, patent chimneys and shades

One package tin dinner plates and emigrants' kettles

One package tinware, wash basins, milk pans, camp kettles, japanned sugar boxes, pudding pans, baking dishes, japanned tumblers

Three packages iron bedsteads, four-post, iron half-tester bedsteads, cane coloured tent and canopy bedsteads, brass and iron, painted.

Terms at sale. 7169

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND OTHER EFFECTS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 16th, at 11 o'clock,

Sundry household furniture
Double-barrelled fowling piece, rifle
Paintings and engravings
Medicine chest
Pair clockwork lamps, working model steam engine
Sundry other effects

Terms—cash. 6241

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ENGRAVINGS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, at eleven o'clock,

Two cases assorted Books, Stationery, Account Books, Engravings, and fancy articles.

Terms at sale. 6243

CANE SEATED CHAIRS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, at eleven o'clock,

Two crates Imitation Rosewood Chairs, cane seated.

Terms at sale. 6242

Brilliant-toned PIANOFORTES, in elegant rosewood cases, choice selection of new Music, Musical Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Electrical Machine, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from George Were, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, August 19th, at 11 o'clock,

Six brilliant-toned cottage pianofortes, 6½ octaves, in elegantly carved rosewood cases, &c., by D'Almaine and Co., Soho-square, London

A choice of modern and popular music, in well assorted lots
Sax horns, copper and brass bugles
Chromatic trumpets, with valves and crook
Walking-stick cornopeans, post horns
Clarionets, ivory tips, 6, 8, 10 keys
Superior violins, in cases
One valve ophicleide
Volumes bound music, &c.
Magic lanterns, various slides, dissolving views, &c.
A superior electrical machine, with a variety of apparatus, &c.
A box of chemical tests, with apparatus for assaying, &c.
And other articles

Terms at sale. 6245

TUESDAY'S SALE.

At the Auction Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, by

THE MESSRS. MOORE.

Wearing apparel, new and second hand
Gold lever and plain watches
Silver ditto ditto
Guns, pistols, revolvers
Books and engravings
Boots and shoes
&c. &c.
With sundry goods

Also

A very first rate double gun, by Charles Rosson, one barrel rifle bore. It is quite new, and in good condition.

Terms, cash. 6270

MESSRS. JAMES DAVIES AND SONS.

MR. C. NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,

110 Trunks Boots and Shoes, from the above celebrated manufacturers. They consist of

Ladies' best patent calf slippers
Ditto ditto Spanish
Ditto ditto cordovan
Ditto ditto welts
Ditto ditto lasting
Ditto ditto cashmere boots
Ditto ditto lasting ditto
Ditto ditto welts
Ditto ditto cloth patent
Ditto ditto calf ditto
Ditto ditto welts
Children's and maid's boots, of all sorts
Ditto shoes
Ladies' carpet slippers
Ditto Berlin ditto
Gent's best patent calf wellington boots
Ditto ditto princes
Ditto ditto calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto stout
Ditto ditto double soles
Ditto ditto princes
Ditto ditto clarence
Gents' best light cossacks
Ditto ditto bluchers
Ditto ditto short nailed
Ditto ditto water tights
Ditto ditto Oxford shoes
Ditto ditto dress ditto
Ditto carpet slippers
Ditto albert ditto
Ditto buff back ditto
Ditto enamelled hide cloth boots
Ditto knee boots
Men's thigh boots
Ditto knee ditto
Boys' cossacks, 1-4
Ditto ditto, 10-13
Ditto ditto, nailed
Ladies' black kid pumps
Ditto bronze ditto
Ditto enamelled seal
Ditto white satin
Ditto black ditto

The whole of the above without reserve.

Terms

N.B.—Goods will not be received unless for unreserved sale. 5758

SILVER PLATE.

The property of a deceased gentleman.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, August 18, at 12 o'clock precisely,

A large quantity of valuable Silver Plate, in the following lots, viz.—

Lot 1.

12 Silver table spoons, king's pattern
12 ditto ditto forks ditto
12 ditto dessert forks ditto
12 ditto ditto spoons ditto
12 ditto tea ditto ditto
2 ditto salt ditto ditto
2 ditto gravy ditto ditto
1 ditto soup ladle ditto

Lot 2.

12 Silver table spoons, king's pattern
12 ditto ditto forks ditto
12 ditto dessert spoons ditto
12 ditto ditto forks ditto
12 ditto teaspoons ditto
2 ditto gravy ditto ditto

Lot 3.

18 Silver table spoons, fiddle pattern
18 ditto ditto forks ditto
17 ditto dessert spoons ditto
17 ditto tea ditto ditto
17 ditto dessert forks ditto
4 ditto sauce ladles ditto
2 ditto gravy spoons ditto
7 ditto salt ditto ditto
1 ditto soup ladle ditto
1 ditto sugar ladle ditto
1 ditto butter knife ditto
1 ditto caddy spoon ditto
1 ditto mustard ditto ditto
1 ditto fish slice ditto
1 pair ditto sugar tongs ditto

Lot 4.

11 Silver table spoons, fiddle pattern
12 ditto ditto forks ditto
5 ditto tea spoons ditto
1 ditto soup ladle ditto
4 ditto sauce ladles ditto
1 pair sugar tongs ditto
4 silver gravy spoons ditto
1 ditto butter knife ditto
5 ditto salt spoons ditto

Lot 5.

1 Silver teapot
1 ditto coffeepot
1 ditto sugar basin
1 ditto cream jugs

Lot 6.

1 Silver teapot
1 ditto sugar basin
1 ditto cream jug

Lot 7.

2 Silver salvers

Lot 8.

1 Silver liquor stand

Lot 9.

1 Silver liquor stand

Lot 10.

1 Silver racing cup

Lot 11.

1 Plated egg frame
1 ditto toast rack
4 ditto knife rests
4 ditto bottle stands

Lot 12.

1 Silver cruet frame, without bottles.

Terms—Cash. 6238

1450 DEALS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. Haege and Prell to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at half-past ten o'clock,

On Moore's Wharf,

800 Deals, 15 feet long, 10 x 1½ inch
50 ditto 12 ditto, 10 x 3
80 ditto 14½ ditto, 10 x 3
150 ditto 14 ditto, 9 x 3
190 ditto 14 ditto, 9 x 3
11 ditto 12 ditto, 9 x 4
89 ditto 11 ditto, 9 x 3
80 ditto 15 ditto, 8 x 3

Terms at sale. 6245

NOTICE TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

THE attention of the Trade, parties furnishing, and others, is particularly directed to the extensive and unreserved sale of elegant and valuable London manufactured Household Furniture which takes place THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely, at the Stores of Messrs. D. Cohen and Co., Wynyard-lane.

T. B. RISHWORTH,
Auctioneer, Pitt-street.

Sydney, August 16. 6237

MR. RISHWORTH will sell by auction, at Kellick's Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 5000 feet Cedar Boards and Scantling; also, 87 trusses of Lucerne Hay. Without reserve. 6266

CHAIRS.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the stores of Messrs. D. Cohen and Co., Wynyard House, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 16th August, at half-past 10 o'clock.

Three crates balloon back cane-seated chairs.

Terms at sale. 6236

HOUSE AND LAND,
WITH BOAT BUILDERS' PREMISES,
Woolloomooloo Bay.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 23rd August.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 23rd August, at 11 o'clock,

A BLOCK OF LAND, in Woolloomooloo Bay, with a frontage of 30 feet to Charles-street, by a depth of 40 feet to Bay-street, near the Royal Yacht Hotel, on which is erected a

TWO-STORY BRICK-BUILT HOUSE,

on a stone foundation, with stone string-course; containing 4 rooms, well and substantially built, and finished in a superior manner, with cupboards and venetian blinds.

Adjoining the house is a well-built Shed, which has been used for Boat-building, but can be easily converted into additional dwelling rooms, or Carpenter's, or Butcher's Shop, for the latter of which there is a good opening, with the advantage of water communication to within a few yards of the door.

☞ This a capital chance for an enterprising man.

Terms at sale. 6234

SALES by Auction to come off at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday,

At 11 o'clock,

Clifton Cottage, Waverley
Cottage and land, Balmain
House in Charles street, off Francis-street
Lease of hotel in Wynyard-square
Allotments in Crown-street, Surry Hills
Wooden houses, three and four rooms each.

At half-past 1½ o'clock,

Schooner Galway Ark.

At half-past 2, at the Union Wharf,

Cedar, hides, pork, and maize, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th August,

Land and houses in Pitt street South
Block of land in Macquarie-street
Two farms near Maitland
Two farms on the Hawkesbury
Land and buildings in Cambridge-street, near the Argyle cut.

Mort's Rooms, August 15. 623

LIVERPOOL-STREET, NEAR HYDE PARK,

TWO CAPITAL HOUSES.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 23rd August.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 23rd August, at 11 o'clock,

A BLOCK OF LAND,

situated in Liverpool-street, four doors from Charles-street, near Lyons' Terrace, on the Riley Estate, having a frontage of twenty-four feet, by a depth of forty nine feet, on which are erected

TWO CAPITAL TWO-STORY HOUSES,

built of brick, stuccoed and painted in front, on stone foundations, containing four rooms each, neatly finished in every respect, and erected only about eighteen months since, with yard in the rear, having access by back entrance, and are now let to respectable tenants at a weekly rental of 25s. each.

These houses are well built, and in a capital position, being elevated and healthy. The back windows command a pleasing view of the harbour; and this sale affords a capital opportunity for parties who can invest a little money and save the expense of house rent.

Terms at sale. 6231

SHOP AND RESIDENCES, BOTANY ROAD, AND COTTAGES IN REDFERN.

Day of Sale WEDNESDAY, 31st August.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, at 11 o'clock,

The following properties:—

LOT 1,

Block of Land on the Botany Road, opposite William's public-house, known as the Belfast Tavern, with a frontage of 25 feet to Botany Road, by a depth of 62 feet, on which the following buildings are erected—

A two-story brick-built House, on stone foundation, containing a shop and 3 rooms, with detached kitchen, with a yard in the rear, on which a shed stable for 5 horses, having access by a gateway at one side of the House, with road 8 feet wide. In the yard there is also a well of water.

The above Houses are well finished, and the Shop has been used as a drapers' premises for the last four years, for which the stand is well adapted. It is at present let to a weekly tenant, at 25s. per week.

LOT 2,

Block of Land at Redfern, with a frontage of 25 feet to George street, by a depth of 190 feet, on which are erected the following buildings,

A WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE,

in front containing two rooms, and let for 15s. per week, and on the side facing a lane,

TWO WEATHERBOARD COTTAGES,

each containing two rooms, and let at 12s. each per week.

There is a yard in the rear of each, with a well of water in common, and the whole of the buildings are in good order, the first one having been recently built.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale 6230

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,

Campbelltown.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 31st August.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of August, at 11 o'clock,

ONE ACRE OF LAND,

(more or less.)

In the Township of Campbelltown, subdivided into 4 allotments, containing about a quarter of an acre each, with frontages to Lindsey-street.

The above allotments are well situated and worthy the attention of parties on the look-out for a building site in this neat township.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale. 6233

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD—TERMS:

SUBSCRIPTION—£8 per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Four lines, 3s. eight lines 4s.; every additional eight lines, 1s. 6d.

Printed and published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Tuesday, August 16, 1853.

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